THE GREATEST National Weekly Newspaper IN THE UNITED STATES

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION OVER 225,000 EACH WEEK. SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1912. SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 4

The Purchase Price

by EMERSON HOUGH

COPYRIGHT 1910 BY EMERSON HOUGH

CHAPTER II.

The Gateway, and Some Who Passed

When Captain Edward Carlisle made casual reference to the "weak-kneed compromise," he simply voiced a personal opinion on a throne which was in the mind of every American, and one regarded with as many minds as there were men. That political measure of the day was hated by some, admired by others. This man condemned it, that cried aloud its righteousness and infallibility; one argued for it shrewdly, another declaimed against it loudly. It was alike blessed and condemned. The southern states argued over it, many of the northern states raged at it. It ruined many political fortunes and made yet other fortunes. That year was a thresholdtime in our history, nor did any see what lay beyond the door.

If there existed then a day when great men and great measures were to be born, certainly there lay ready a stage fit for any mighty drama—indeed, commanding it. It was a young world withal, indeed a world not even yet explored, far less exploited, so far as were concerned those vast questions which, in its dumb and blind way, humanity both sides of the sea then was beginning to take up. America scarce more than a half century ago was for the most part a land of query, rather than of hope.

Not even in their query were the newer lands of our country then alike. We lay in a vast chance-medley, and never had any country greater need for care and caution in its councils. By the grace of the immortal gods we had had given into our hands an enormous area of the earth's richest inheritance, to have and to hold, if that might be; but as yet we were not one nation. We had no united thought, no common belief as to what was national wisdom. For three quarters of a century this country had grown; for half a century it had been divided, one section fighting against another in all but arms. We spoke of America even then as a land of the free, but it was not free; nor on the other hand was it wholly slave. Never in the history of the world has there been so great a land, nor one of so diverse systems of government.

Before these travelers, for instance, who paused here at the head of the Ohio river, there lay the ancient dividing line between the south and the north. To the northwest, between the Great Lakes and the Ohio, swept a vast land which, since the days of the old Northwest Ordinance of 1878, had by national enactment been decreed for ever free. Part of this had the second time been declared free, by state law also. To the eastward of this lay certain states where slavery had been forbidden by the laws of the several states, though not by that of the nation. Again, far out of the west, beyond the great waterway on one of whose arms our travelers now stood, lay the vast provinces bought from Napoleon; and of these, all lying north of that compromise line of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, agreed upon in 1820, had been declared for ever free by national law. Yet beyond this, in the extreme northwest, lay Oregon, fought through as free soil by virtue of the old Northwest Ordinance, the sleeping dog of slavery being evaded and left to lie when the question of Oregon came up. Along the Pacific, and south of Oregon, lay the new empire of California, bitterly contended over by both sections, but by her own self-elected state law declared for ever free soil. Minnesota and the Dakotas were still unorganized, so there the sleeping dog might lie, of course.

To the south of that river on which our voyagers presently were to take ship, lay a section comprising the southern states, in extent far larger than all the northern states, and much stronger in legislative total power in the national halls of congress. Here slavery was maintained by laws of the states themselves. The great realm of Texas, long coveted by the south, now was joined to the ranks of the slave-holding states, by virtue of a war of somewhat doubtful justice though of undoubted success. Above Texas, and below the line of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, lay a portion of what was known as the Indian country, where in 1820 there had been made no prohibition of slavery by the national government.

Above the line of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, there thrust up a portion of Texas which had no law at all, nor had it any until a very recent day, being known under the title of "No Man's Land." Yet on to the westward, toward free California, lay a vast but supposedly valueless region where cotton surely would not grow, that rich country now known as Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico. This region, late gained by war from Mexico, soon to be increased by purchase from Mexico on the south, was still of indeterminate status, slavery not being prohibited but permitted, by federal action, although most of this territory had been free soil under the old laws of Mexico. Moreover, as though sardonically to complicate all these much-mingled matters, there thrust up to the northward, out of the permitted slavery region of the south, the state of Missouri, quite above the fateful line of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, where slavery was permitted both by federal and state enactment.

Men spoke even then, openly or secretly, of disunion; but in full truth, there had as yet been no actual union. In such confusion, what man could call unwise a halting-time, a compromise? A country of tenures so mixed, of theories so diverse, could scarcely have been called a land of common government. It arrogated to itself, over all its dominion, the title of a free republic, yet by its own mutual covenant of national law, any owner of slaves in the southern states might pursue what he called his property across the dividing line, and invoke, in any northern state, the support of the state or national officers to assist him in taking back his slaves. As a republic we called ourselves even then old and stable. Yet was ever any country riper for misrule than ours? Forgetting now what is buried, the old arguments all forgot, that most bloody and most lamentable war all forgot, could any mind, any imagination, depict a situation more rife with tumult, more ripe for war than this? And was it not perforce an issue, of compromise or war; of compromise, or a union never to be consummated?

Yet into this heterogeneous region, from all Europe, itself convulsed with revolution, Europe just beginning to awaken to the doctrine of the rights of humanity, there pressed westward ever increasing thousands of new inhabitants—in that current year over a third of a million, the largest immigration thus far known. Most of these immigrants settled in the free country of the north, and as the railways were now so hurriedly crowding westward, it was to be seen that the ancient strife between north and south must grow and not lessen, for these new-comers were bitterly opposed to slavery. Swiftly the idea national was growing. The idea democratic, the idea of an actual self-government—what, now, was to be its history?

North of the fated compromise line, west of the admitted slave state of Missouri, lay other rich lands ripe for the plow, ready for Americans who had never paid more than a dollar an acre for land, or for aliens who had never been able to own any land at all. Kansas and Nebraska, names conceived but not yet born—what would they be? Would the compromise of this last summer of 1850 hold the balances of power even? Could it save this republic, still young and needy, for yet a time in the cause of peace and growth? Many devoutly hoped it. Many devoutly espoused the cause of compromise merely for the sake of gaining time. As neither of the great political parties of the day filled its ranks from their section, so in both sections there were many who espoused, as many who denied, the right of men to own slaves. We speak of slavery as the one great question of that day. It was not and never has been the greatest. The question of democracy—that was even then, and it is now, the greatest question.

Here on the deck of the steamer at the little city of Pittsburg, then gateway of the west, there appeared men of purposes and beliefs as mixed as this mixed country from which they came. Some were pushing out into what now is known as Kansas, others going to take up lands in Missouri. Some were to pass south to the slave country, others north to the free lands in Missouri. Some were to pass south to the slave country, others north to the free lands; men of all sorts and conditions, many men, of many minds, that was true, and all hurrying into new lands, new problems, new dangers, new remedies. It was a great and splendid day, a great and vital time, that threshold-time, when our western traffic increased so rapidly and assuredly that steamers scarcely could be built rapidly enough to accommodate it, and the young rails leaped westward at a speed before then unknown in the world.

Carried somehow, somewhither, for some reason, on these surging floods, were these travelers, of errand not wholly obvious to their fellows, yet of such sort as to call into query alike the nature of their errand and their own relations. It is easily earned repetition to state that Josephine St. Auban's was a presence not to be concealed. Even such a boat as the Mount Vernon offered a total deck space so cramped as to leave secrecy or privacy well out of the question, even had the motley and democratic assemblage of passengers been disposed to accord either. Yet there was something in the appearance of this young woman and her companion which caused all the heterogeneous groups of humanity to make way for them, as presently they approached the gang-plank.

Apparently they were not unexpected. The ship's clerks readily led the way to apartments which had been secured in advance. Having seen to the luggage of his charges, whom he disposed in a good double stateroom, the leader of the party repaired to his own luggage safe aboard, he commanded one of the men to fetch him to the office of the captain.

The latter gentleman, busy and important, dropped much of his official way when he found whom he was accosting. "This is quite unexpected, sir," he began, removing his cap and bowing.

"Captain Rogers," began the other, "you have been advised to some extent of my plans by telegram from Washington."

The captain hesitated. "Is this with the lady's consent? I must consider the question of damages."

"There will be no damages. Your owners will be quite safe, and so will you."

"Are there any charges of any kind against—?"

"That is not for you to ask. She is under my care, and must not disembark until I say the word. You will kindly give her a place at my table. There must be no idle curiosity to annoy her. But tell me when shall we reach the mouth of the river? Is it not possible to save some time by avoiding some of the smaller stops?"

"But our freight, our passengers—" The captain passed a hand across his brow, much perplexed. The other showed a sudden firmness.

"My errand demands secrecy and speed alike. There must be no communication between this boat and the shore, so far as this young lady is concerned. Meantime, if all is ready, it would please me mightily if we could start."

The captain pulled a bell rope. "Tell the mate to cast off," he said to the man who answered. An instant later the hoarse boom of the boat's whistles roared out their warning. There came a crush of late-comers at the gangway. Shouts arose; deck hands scrambled with the last packages of freight; but presently the staging was shipped and all the lines cast free. Churning the stained waters into foam with her great paddles, the Mount Vernon swung slowly out into the narrow stream.

"Now, Captain Rogers," went on Captain Carlisle, tersely, "tell me who's aboard;" and presently he began to ponder the names which, in loose fashion, the clerk assembled from his memory and his personal acquaintance.

"Hm, Hm!" commented the listener, "very few whom I know. Judge Clayton from the other side, below Cairo. State Senator Jones, from Belmont—"

"You know Mr. Jones? Old 'Decline and Fall' Jones? He never reads any book excepting Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Always declines a drink when offered, but he's sure to fall a moment later!" Thus the smiling clerk.

"Well, I may see Mr. Jones, possibly Judge Clayton. There's no one else." He seemed not dissatisfied.

Alas! for human calculations and for human hopes! Even as he left the captain's room to ascend the stair, he met face to face the very man whose presence he least desired.

"Dunwody!" he exclaimed.

The gentleman thus addressed extended a hand. "I see you are safe aboard. Myself, too, I am very glad."

"I thought you said you were going—"

"I was, but I changed my mind at the last moment. It is far more comfortable going down by boat than it is by stage. Then, the thought of the pleasure of your society on the journey—" He was smiling, rather maliciously.

"Yes, yes, of course!" somewhat dismally.

"But now, to be frank with you, you don't seem altogether happy. Why do you want to be rid of me? What harm have I done?" smiled Dunwody.

"Oh, my dear sir!"

"May not one change his mind if he likes?"

"My dear sir, there is no argument about that."

"Certainly not! The only argument is on the previous question— When are you going to introduce me as you should, to that extremely ibeautifu young lady who is with you?"

"Good God, my very dear sir!"

"You are not 'my dear sir' at all, so long as you try to hoodwink me," persisted Dunwody, still smiling. "Come, now, what are you doing here, west bound with a young and charming person who is not your wife, widow, mother, daughter, fiancee or sister—who is not—"

"That will do, if you please!" Carlisle's hot temper flamed into his freckled face.

"Why so touchy?"

"It is within a man's rights to choose his own company and his own ways. I am not accountable, except as I choose."

The other man was studying him closely, noting his flush, his irritation, his uneasiness. "But what I am saying now is that it is cruel, unusual, inhuman and unconstitutional to be so selfish about it. Come, I shall only relent when you have shown yourself more kind. For instance, in the matter of her table in the diningroom—"

"The lady has expressed a desire to remain quite alone, my dear sir. I must bow to her will. It is her privilege to come and go as she likes."

"She may come and go as she likes?" queried Dunwody, still smiling. There was a look on his face which caused Carlisle suddenly to turn ad examine him sharply.

"Naturally."

"Without your consent, even?"

"Absolutely so."

"Then why should she have sent me this little message?" demanded Dunwody suddenly. He presented a folded bit of paper, snapping it on the back with a finger.

A still deeper flush spread over the young officer's telltale face. He opened and read: "If you care to aid a woman who is in trouble, come to me at room 19 when you can."

"When did you receive this?" he demanded. "By God!" he added, to himself, "she did it, too!"

"Within the moment. Her maid brought it."

"You didn't have this before you came on board—but of course, that wasn't possible."

Dunwody looked at him keenly. "You have just heard me," he said. "No, I don't deny there are some things here which I can't understand. Your are covering up something, my dear captain, of course, but just what I do not know. Your station in life, your presence in this country, so far from home!—" He smiled now in a way which his antagonist considered sinister. Yet what defense could be made without exposing secrets which were not his to uncover?

"Come," went on Dunwody, "let's be frank about it. You may trust me, of course. But—neither sister, wife, nor servant—could you blame any man, especially any man who had a direct message like this, for wanting, or, say, even demanding a meeting? Haven't I the right? Come, now!"

Carlisle made no immediate answer, and was about to turn on his heel, finding it hard to restrain himself. He paused, however.

"Very good then. To show how little you know me, and how much you wrong both this lady and myself, you shall meet her, as you say. Not that you have earned the right."

(To be Continued.)

Chief of the Boy Scouts

SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL, CHIEF SCOUT

London, Jan. 20.—General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who won fame as the defender of Mafeking during the South African war, and the founder of the Boy Scout movement, to advance which he retired from the army, has started on a tour of the world in the interest of the organization.

The central idea of the tour is to consolidate the movement throughout the empire, to co-ordinate it as a great imperial organization and to standardize the method of management as far as possible. As the tour necessitates Sir Robert passing through America and other countries, he will attend meetings in the interests of the Scouts in those countries.

Sir Robert proceeded first to the West Indies to visit the Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Colon, and while in Panama will visit the canal works. New York will be reached about January 31, and thence the tour takes him to, among other cities, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, San Francisco and Seattle. From the latter port the General will take steamer for Japan, where, under a promise made to General Nogi, an effort will be made to start the Boy Scout movement in Japan. General Baden-Powell has previously visited Canada. The Scouts have made wonderful progress in England and the colonies. In the United Kingdom alone there are a million members, 60,000 having been enrolled last year. The Royal Scouts' association has just been incorporated under royal charter.

Whom the Gods Love.

"Whom the gods love die young," was said of yore,
And many deaths do they escape by this,
The death of friends, and that which slays even more,
The death of friendship, love, youth, all that is,
Except more breath; and since the silent shore
Awaits at last, even those whom longest miss
The old archer's shafts, perhaps the early grave
Which men weep over may be meant to save.

—Byron.

Italian National Lottery.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Statistics now available show that the total receipts of the Italian National Lottery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, amounted to $17,925,302, an increase of $1,520,515 over the previous year, an amount never reached before during the 50 years since its organization.

To the above receipts 24 Italian provinces contributed 1 lira ($0.193) per inhabitant, 12 from 2 to 5 lire ($0.965), and seven above 5 lire. The city of Naples alone contributed 16.91 lire ($3.26) for each inhabitant, an increase of 3.16 lire ($0.61 each over the preceding year, while the average for Sondrio, in Lombardy, was only 0.23 lira ($0.04½) for each inhabitant. The net profit, after payment of all winnings and expenses, was $7,185,296.

Paying the Editor in Kansas.

Howard Courant.

In my thirty years and more of newspaper proprietorship I've made some funny trades on subscription. Aside from the stove wood and native coal we used to be so anxious to get I've traded the paper for fruit, poultry, garden product and nuts. I once took two young mocking birds on subscription, and they turned out to be catbirds. A man once tried to trade me a young coyote for a subscription, but I balked at that. Then he asked me as an accommodation to kill the young beast, so I took my gun and accommodated him. Trades of this kind are not so often offered as in former times, but last week I took in a half bushel of peanuts on subscription.

Dress for an Earthquake.

London Chronicle.

An old lady was staying at a hotel at Nice at the time of the earthquake. "My dear," she was wont to say, "I was simply tumbled out of bed and the ceiling cracked. I threw on a fur cloak and unconsciously pulled on one long black suede glove, and when I got down to the hall and found all the other guests—my dear, I was the best dressed woman there!"

Signs of the Times.

Berlin Record.

If diamond rings are any sign, several Berlin young ladies will become brides before the bluebirds sing again.

Auto Trucks for Army

THE military world has for several years been interested in the use of auto trucks, but only recently has our army taken up the subject in a serious way, says the New York Sun. Experiments are now being made both in the United States proper and in the Philippines with a view to determining the value and capacity of auto trucks and to adopting a suitable type for army use.

The larger the world's armies become the greater are their needs and the larger the quantities of supplies of all kinds which they require; consequently the more complex will be their trains. The increased demands thus made on the means of transportation in the field as well as on other branches of war material are partly facilitated by the developments in mechanical contrivances and in scientific progress in general. To such improvements belong the auto truck, which is remarkably well suited to simplify the army trains and to reduce the total number of horses required by the troops.

No country is in a position to organize and hold in readiness in time of peace the entire auto truck park required for war. Consequently the question arises: How can the necessary material for this purpose be best secured so as to be available in time of war, without too great expense to the government?

Germany solved this problem in a way that has proved very satisfactory, and its method is well worth careful consideration. Since 1908 Germany has been securing for her army for use in time of war the necessary auto trucks by the payment of a certain sum to private owners of such vehicles. It was essential, however, to determine, first of all, what kinds of auto trucks conform to the requirements of the military authorities, and this was effected by means of trial runs of about 1,250 miles, under the supervision of the officers of the transportation troops. These runs were conducted in part over specially selected difficult country like that of the Harz mountains and the mountainous country of Silesia, and the result was that 16 different factories in Germany proved the efficiency of their cars and their right to benefit by the subsidy law.

The general type of car considered suitable is an auto truck of from 35 to 40 horsepower, with a trailer. Both together constitute a "light freight train," the useful load of which is about six tons. The conditions for acquiring the right to the amount of the subsidy are in general outlined as follows: The owner, after purchasing an auto truck from one of the 16 factories, binds himself to keep it in perfectly serviceable condition, as determined by the inspections of the military authorities, for a period of five years. On payment of a certain rental the cars can be called in by the war department for use during the annual imperial maneuvers in time of peace. In return the owner receives from the state a purchasing premium of 4,000 marks (about $1,000) and five successive annual premiums of 1,000 marks each, in sum total, therefore, about 9,000 marks, or about half the cost of the machine.

The great advantage of using auto trucks with a useful load of six tons each is evident from the following considerations: The daily food supply of a division on a war footing amounts to about 36 tons, so that six or seven army auto trucks will be perfectly capable of keeping up the daily food supply of a division, whereas the 27 four horse wagons constituting a continental supply column can carry only 27 tons.

The entire train of auto trucks is hardly 220 yards long, is more mobile, can accomplish far more than the wagon trains, especially in the late stages of a campaign when the horses are worn out, and requires far less in the way of its own supplies.

In time of war, aside from the division trains, the army auto trucks would be organized into trains for the line of communications, each composed of nine auto trucks, and in every army there will be, in addition, auto truck parks with repair workshops and supply depots. The general staff of the army and the quartermaster's department have taken up the subject of auto trucks for the United States army.

Fleecing of Shino-Shiko

PERHAPS it is significant that the story of one of the oldest bunco games in the world should come from China and have to do with the treasure in Japan, says the New York Sun. Travelers who have bought expensive "jades" made of cleverly colored glass in the Chinese ports and have learned too late the intrinsic worth of some of the art treasures they gleaned in Japan will feel sympathy with the Emperor Shinoshiko, who once parted with half the jewels of his realm for a priceless gift from Japan and then didn't get even the bill of lading for his purchase.

This ancient tale of a flimflam, as told by Japanese legend, centers about the misty shape of the Sacred Mountain, as do most of the folk tales of the island empire. It says that after Fujisan had been mysteriously wrought by the gods over night the fame of the holy mount spread westward, even to the court of the emperor of China, Shino-shiko.

Now it happened that the Emperor Shino-Shiko should have been satisfied with life, for he had wealth, innumerable sons and all of the joys of life in the ancient days of Cathay. But being human, he was not satisfied. He anticipated De Soto by several thousand years in the desire to find a fountain of youth; death walked ever at his elbow, a disagreeable companion.

The emperor offered bewildering rewards for the discovery of some elixir of immortality, and whenever a designing person came forward with a nostrum Shino-shiko eagerly gave it to a slave and then sat anxiously by while the poor wretch was decapitated to see with his own eyes whether the sword could prevail against the prescription for eternal life. It always did and the emperor grew more and more morose, until, through daring voyagers the tale of the marvelous mountain in the eastern isles was brought to him. Their story had it that on top of the mountain was a spring of crystal water which was put there by the gods that he who drank might live forever.

It might be presumed that by this time the emperor would have been sceptical, so many gold bricks had been handed to him and by him passed on to his slaves. But the Chinese ideographs for Shinto-shiko spell easy mark and he fell for the latest importation of Japanese green goods.

One Jo-Fuku, a priest of innocent demeanor, was the passer of the goods in this instance. He promised that he would, for a proper consideration, sail to the eastern isles and bring back enough of the mystic water to make the emperor and all his family immortal.

The emperor asked Jo-Fuku what it would cost to fetch some of this spring water from the holy mountain. Jo answered easily that in order to placate the gods of those far islands he would have to take a thousand each of the finest youths and most beautiful maidens in China and a couple of junk loads of gold and silver for good measure.

Shino-shiko answered in his enthusiasm that the price for the spring water was small indeed and immediately the expedition was fitted out. Jo-Fuku, the confidence man, sailed away with the two thousand of China's fairest children and the gold and silver and the emperor's blessing. But he never came back. Instead, according to legends, he established a colony in the fairest fields of Japan and thus instilled into the Japanese of future ages some modicum of his business acumen.

As for Emperor Shino-shiko, when he realized that he had been deceived he burned all the learned books in the empire, taking pains to see that a learned sage was on top of each pile when the fire was applied.

Sleds That Were Sleds

IS it the wiser, better regulation of modern childhood that has banished the ancient sled, that has destroyed, broken up, burned the craft on which half the dignity and all the worth of the previous generation once flung itself, belly bumpers, belly whoppers, so the polite phrases had it, and challenged destiny and distanced the Montreal Express in one wild, glorious, successful dash for the unflagged crossing at the foot of the hill?" the New York Sun asks.

"Nowadays the town council solemnly proscribes the steep hill. The village constable, but he has a new title commensurate with his buttons, gives over the pursuit of burglars and the arrest of automobilists to supervise the coast. Worst still, or better, youth itself finds, dangling under the Christmas tree, that kind of a contraption whereon the rider sits upright, his coat concealing the handpainted roses of the top board, his feet before him on the rail, a guide rope firmly grasped in his hands, and with the graceful dignity of a tugboat and the exhilarating speed of a continental 'lift' descends the brief slope with admirable deliberation.

"It was a different thing, the sled we knew in that remote time we disguise under the reserve "when I was a boy." Beauty it had none, of paint the last vestige had fled. It was an heirloom handed down to an insistent son by a reluctant father, and the clumsy steering of three generations had written indelibly on its surface while its runners, like its former owners, still bore marks of collision with the immutable stone wall behind the barnyard.

"But it could go, and speed alone the elder sledman sought. Face down in the swirling snow, feet flung out to steer or not to steer, hands firmly grasping the steel points of the runners, he took it down the town hill, between the bumpers of the local "freight" if it lingered at the crossing, under the hoofs of the grocer's horse if it shied and ran at the flashing lightning of the passage. To stop before the hill was passed, before the summit of the stone wall at the end was reached; to pause before the rider stood in snow unmarked as yet by other trespass, at the head of the line, this was disgrace, defeat, dishonor.

"If by chance, even in those remote days, there appeared upon the slide some ill advised youth with such a sled as now prevails, high seated, brave with paint and lattice runners, first the sturdy village boys fell upon the sledman and beat him roundly, then upon the sled and scattered its splintered fragments in the trodden snow. Youth was conservative then and regulation still a remote evil.

"Perhaps the modern sled suits the modern boy; perhaps he can't help it; perhaps he is still looking for the lost chariot of fire that anciently illuminated childhood and carried his parents within an ace of ultimate glory. If he is, here's hoping he finds it. As for his present abomination, remote age, infirmity, even that rheumatism which spares not, could not bring us to it while there remained a barn loft in all the world which concealed a sled of elder days, a sled that was a sled."

The Vanity Box

by ALICE STUYVESANT

COPYRIGHT, 1910, 1911 BY DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

"Well, what do you think of Sir Ian after these many years?" Mrs. Ricardo went on.

"He has changed, of course. He was a young man when—I saw him last.

"Oh, not so young, surely. He must have been twenty-eight. You aren't so much more, now, dear."

"I'm thirty-one. And what a difference between a man and a woman! Besides, Ian—Sir Ian had hardly begun to live then. Like mine, his real life has been lived alone."

"I suppose all this means that he's gone off."

Terry laughed, quite naturally. "Does one talk of a man's 'going off?' Anyway, Sir Ian hasn't. He's improved in some ways. He looks very strong and brave; a thorough soldier."

"Do you think him handsome?"

"Ye-es. He might pass for handsome. It's a pity he's out of the Army."

"Milly would have him give it up, when he came into the title and place. I suppose she wanted him all to herself. She's perfectly devoted to him."

"I'm glad. I'm sure he deserves it."

"He shows his feelings less than she. I'm thankful Norman isn't so cold. I couldn't stand it. I'm too impulsive myself."

"I shouldn't have thought Ian so cold," said Terry, and then a slight shade of vexation passed over her face, as if she were annoyed with herself.

Maud caught up the words.

"Wouldn't you? Perhaps that is part of the change in him since you knew each other. I've known him ever since they settled at Friars' Moat, and he always struck me as being very cold and reserved. No doubt he's fond of Milly in his way, though. They're always together. That I envy her."

Terry did not answer. She was not hungry, but she was wondering if dinner would never be announced.

"You knew each other awfully well in India, didn't you?" asked Maud.

"Only for a few weeks."

"Norman believed that Sir Ian was desperately in love with you. Oh, you don't mind my saying that, do you? Norman told me that everybody thought so."

"Everybody! I suppose one person said that."

"I think it was Major Smedley, among others."

"That horror! The worst gossip and tabby-cat who ever lived."

"Perhaps. But there's no harm in saying a man's in love with a girl. Sir Ian wasn't married then."

"I should think not! He hadn't even seen Milly—that is, not since they were both children. He fell in love with her at once, when he was ordered back from India to England, and they met in some romantic way, I suppose. They were engaged a few weeks after, and married within three or four months."

"Yes. It must have been love at first sight, and Milly's charming, of course. I can imagine her being a lovely girl."

"She was. Rather like a young Madonna."

"She's like a Madonna now, and doesn't look a bit more than thirty, though I believe she's older than Sir Ian, if the truth were known."

"A woman's as old as she looks."

"Then, you're not more than twenty-four."

"Thank you. I feel a hundred."

"I wish you could have seen Milly today."

"Perhaps she'll come over tomorrow. What a beautiful girl Miss Verney is."

"Oh, you saw her? She isn't looking her best now. The course of true love hasn't run smooth."

Terry did not tell Maud that Nora Verney had evidently been crying. She remarked that Sir Ian had said Miss Verney was in sorrow or trouble of some sort.

"Nobody knows what the exact truth is," Maud explained, with relish, "but—I wrote you about Ian Barr, old Sir Ian Hereward's son?"

"Yes. When Sir Ian inherited the title, Yes, it was a strange, sad story. You said he was about twenty then, so he must be twenty-seven now."

"About that. Sir Ian thought it a very hard case, and would have done a lot for young Ian if the boy would have let him. But he wouldn't accept anything except a place as steward, and quite a pretty cottage, where the mother lived with her son till she died. It was good of Sir Ian to make him his steward," Maud went on. "But about six months ago he apparently fell in love with Miss Verney, a girl as friendless and even poorer than he. We thought they were engaged soon after, but suddenly Ian Barr threw over his situation and went away. Nora Verney hasn't been the same girl since then—that is, for the last two months."

"Life is rather tragic, isn't it?" said Terry Ricardo, more to herself than to Maud.

"It's awfully mixed up, anyhow. I wish everybody could be happy, I'm sure—as happy as Norman and I are. You ought to marry some nice man, Terry."

"I'm too old to marry," answered the smiling woman, who looked scarcely more than a girl.

"You didn't—of course I oughtn't to ask—but your brother-in-law—it was common gossip that he—"

"So much nonsense is common gossip—especially in India."

"You know he was half mad about you!"

"He's old enough to be my father."

"As if that mattered—with a man! If the law had been different—"

"That wouldn't have made any difference with me. The children are the dearest things, though! I could almost have married him for their sakes, rather than leave them. But they're growing up, now. And he's married quite a sweet woman, who isn't interesting, but will be a good chaperon for the girls, I'm sure."

"They say he married her in despair, because you—"

"Oh, Maud, what shall I do to you? I shall call for help! Here comes a footman."

"To say dinner's ready."

"Thank goodness!"

"Are you so hungry?"

"I think I must be."

CHAPTER VIII.

Maud Ricardo invariably enjoyed her dinner after a headache had worn off, and tonight there were all the things she liked best to eat. She talked to Terry about the different dishes, and how nice it was to be able to choose what you liked without fear of growing fat. She did not notice that the butler and footman looked very pale, exchanging fearful glances and even a whispered word now and then; but Terry noticed, and wondered if there had been a domestic crisis. Perhaps, she thought, the cook had had a fit, or one of the servants had fallen downstairs. At all events, there was something strange afoot.

The two ladies went back to the drawing room after dinner, and Maud suggested the terrace for coffee. "We shall see the moon rise," she said; "and, do you know, we can look across from our hill to Friars' Moat, and get a glimpse of the lights twinkling there. One could signal across, if one liked.

It was the butler who brought the tray, not a footman, as usual; and when Mrs. and Miss Ricardo had each taken a tiny old Dresden cup and drunk her coffee, he still hovered vaguely.

"What is it, Dodsen?" Maud asked, at last awake to the fact that all was not as it should be in the servants' world.

"Why, madam, as a matter of fact I hardly know how to tell you." Dodson swallowed drily. "But I thought, if we kept it till dinner was over, it would be best, and then—"

"Are any of you ill or dead?" Mrs. Ricardo inquired in a slightly injured tone, for it was bad luck enough for one day that she should have a headache. Nobody else in the house had a right to have anything.

"None of us, madam. But—a dreadful thing has happened. One of the grooms got the news, and brought it to the house, just before dinner, madam."

Maud grew pale. She was rather a selfish woman, but she loved her husband.

"Not—not an accident to the Formidable?" she stammered.

"Oh, no, madam, not so bad as that. It's Lady Hereward. She's dead, madam—murdered."

Mrs. Ricardo's head began to ache again, as if it had been struck by a hammer. She gave a little cry, which sounded almost as if she were angry.

"It's impossible," she exclaimed. "You can't know what you're talking about."

"I only wish, madam, it was a mistake," said the butler. "But I'm afraid there's no chance of that. Her ladyship was found dead this afternoon in Riding Wood, up by the Tower. I believe she had been shot."

Maud felt sick, as if she were going to faint. Her weak nature reached stronger than herself. Liked a frightened child, she turned to Terry, but Terry seemed transformed into a marble statue. Her face was drained of blood, and an expression of horror had frozen upon the clear features. As well seek comfort from a dead woman!

"Terry!" cried Mrs. Ricardo. "Terry, do you hear what he says. Milly Hereward—murdered! Shot in the woods where I walk nearly every day. Oh it can't be true! Such things don't happen—not to people we know. Milly couldn't be murdered. Why don't you speak? Terry—I believe I'm going to faint."

Then Terry did rouse herself. Her gaze came back from a distance, where it had been held by a terrible picture. She was very cold, and it was an effort to move, as if, even to stir a finger, she had had to break a sheath of ice which encased her body like armour. But she did move, going swiftly to Maud, and sitting down on the sofa beside her.

"Bring brandy," she said to the butler as she slipped her arm round her cousin's wife, and clasped a hand that groped for hers.

"It's too much for me," Maud murmured. "I've been so ill all day."

"I'm very sorry, madam, if I broke

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are probably responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, serious results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and should have attention first.

If you feel that your kidneys are the cause of your sickness or run down condition, commence taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to improve they will help all the other organs to health.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increased and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient or physicians who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease constantly undermines the system.

A Trial Will Convince Anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable results in the most distressing cases.

Symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but if you are obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick dust or sediment in the urine, headache, back ache, lame back, dizziness, poor digestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, may be loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's Disease may be stealing upon you, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Swamp-Root Is Pleasant to Take.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores.

Sample Bottle Sent Free.

Editorial Notice. — To prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands of letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed .

the news too abruptly, said Dodson. "We all thought you ought to know and would wish to be told, and I hoped by waiting till after dinner——"

"Yes, yes; I'm sure Mrs. Ricardo will think you did right," Terry reassured him. "The brandy, please, as quickly as possible."

By the time the butler had returned with a decanter, Maud was so much herself again that curiosity had conquered horror. She thought it rather hard hearted of Terry to take the hideous news so quietly, for long ago she and Milly Hereward had been intimate friends. Poor Milly! Dead! She could not make it seem true, and said so. Milly was not at all the sort of woman to be murdered. And that afternoon! No, it couldn't, couldn't be true. It was hardly decent.

"Drink this, dear," said Terry, so gently that to Maud her voice sounded cold. After, she thought, Southern women felt far more than others. The mellow old brandy did Maud good. Her heart grew warm again, and her tongue was loosed.

"Tell us everything, Dodson," she directed, as the butler lingered uncertainly, not sure whether it was desirable to go, or wait to be dismissed. "Are you sure some one hasn't made up a horrid cock-and-bull story?"

"Only too sure, madam. Everybody knew already, Jennings heard the news at Riding St. Mary. He'd taken some letters to post, from the servants' hall——"

"I don't care why he went. Who told him?"

"It was all over the village, madam. Mrs. Barnard, from the home farm at Riding Wood, had sent a man on her bicycle for the doctor and the police."

"Why Mrs. Barnard?" asked Maud, who had no idea of fainting now.

"It seems, madam, that Sir Ian Hereward himself found the body, and came down to the farm looking for Barnard, who used to serve under him, if you remember, madam——"

It struck Maud that Terry's arm round her waist became suddenly rigid, like a slim bar of iron, then relaxed and fell limp; but she was too intensely excited to think much about Terry just then.

"Sir Ian found her—dead! How dreadful!"

"I believe he got anxious because her ladyship didn't return from a walk, and went out to look for her."

Mrs. Ricardo leapt into the loosened girdle of Terry's arm, and turned to stare at her.

"Oh!" she gasped, shuddering. "You were at the house, waiting for her, and all the while she was lying murdered. Now you mustn't faint, Terry!"

"I won't faint," the other answered, in a dull, tired tone. "Don't think about me."

"I can't think about anybody or anything but Milly," said Mrs. Ricardo, entirely unconscious that she was thinking mostly about herself. "Oh, how it frightens one! It makes one feel as if we were all murdered. Dodson, have they an idea who did it?"

"No, madam." Dodson answered reluctantly. "There was robbery. Her ladyship's jewelry was taken, I understand; her rings, and a brooch, all her money, and a little gold case she was in the habit of carrying——"

"Oh, poor Milly! her vanity box. She always had it dangling from her wrist. I suppose some wretched tramp must have seen it."

"Tramps don't generally have revolvers, madam, that's the queer part; and from what Jennings hears, her ladyship met her death from a revolver shot. They're saying in the village already, it would appear, that there's more than meets the eye."

"Oh, it must have been a tramp!" exclaimed Terry. It was the first time that she had broken out impulsively, since the news came.

"In any case, the police are searching the woods," announced Dodson. It will go hard if they don't hit on some clue."

"Sir Ian must have gone to look for her, after you left Friars' Moat," said Maud, turning again to Terry, to be once more repelled by the frozen, faraway look which she could not help resenting as selfish.

"Yes," Terry replied, as if mechanically.

"What time did they find out?" Mrs. Ricardo went on

"I don't know exactly, madam. Between five and six, I believe; but they say the poor lady had been dead more than an hour then."

"What have—they done with her—with the body? But oh, how awful, Terry, to be speaking of poor Milly as a 'body!'"

"They would have carried her home, I should say, madam," the butler volunteered an opinion.

"Poor Sir Ian!" mourned Mrs. Ricardo. "It will almost kill him. And to think of his being there with—with his murdered wife, alone. How he will miss Eric Forestier! He has no intimate friends since Eric died. I wish Norman were here."

"Yes," said Terry.

Maud stared reproachfully. "You hardly seem to sympathize at all!" she cried. "I suppose you're numbed by the shock."

"I suppose I am," the younger woman answered.

"We shan't sleep tonight," wailed Mrs. Ricardo. "I dread the long hours. Oh, how my head aches again. I feel as if there were a horrible tramp hidden under every bed in this house. If only they had caught the man, it would be a little better. Have they no suspicions, Dodson?"

"Well, madam, to tell the truth, Jennings brought in a very queer report from the village," the butler replied, half fearfully, half with a kind of gruesome joy in having something further of mystery and horror to report. "There's a vague rumour that young Mr. Ian Barr returned today, and was seen going into the woods, but no one saw him come out again. The tale is that it was her ladyship who lost Mr. Barr his place as steward, and everybody knows that he was the only person she seemed to have a dislike for. Mr. Barr was always a young gentleman with a high temper, madam, and they've been saying in the servants' hall tonight, what if, in a sudden fit of temper——"

"No, no!" Mrs. Ricardo cut him short. "I like Mr. Barr. I won't believe it of him. And yet—ah, but it must have been a tramp!"

"Let us hope so, madam," the butler responded solemnly. He had no sympathy for tramps.

(To be Continued.)

Harmless Smoke Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

Stops Lameness

Sloan's Liniment is a reliable remedy for any kind of horse lameness. Will kill the growth of spavin, curb or splint, absorb enlargements, and is excellent for sweeny, fistula and thrush.

Here's Proof.

"I used Sloan's Liniment on a mule for 'high lameness,' and cured her. I am never without a bottle of your liniment; have bought more of it than any other remedy for pains." BAILY KIRBY, Cassady, Ky.

"Sloan's Liniment is the best made. I have removed very large shoe boils off a horse with it. I have killed a quarter crack on a mare that was awfully bad. I have also healed raw, sore necks on three horses. I have healed grease heel on a mare that could hardly walk." ANTHONY G. HIYER, Oakland, Pa., Route No. 1.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is good for all farm stock.

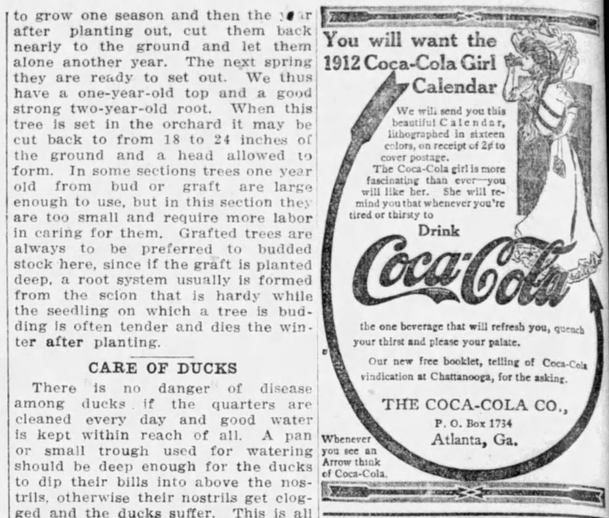
"My hogs had hog cholera three days before we got your liniment, which I was advised to try. I have used it now for three days and my hogs are almost well. One hog died before I got the liniment, but I have not lost any since." A. J. MCCARTHY, Idaville, Ind.

Sold by all Dealers. Price 50c. & $1.00

Sloan's Book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry sent free. Address

Dr. Earl S. Sloan

Boston, Mass.



CARE OF DUCKS

There is no danger of disease among ducks if the quarters are cleaned every day and good water is kept within reach of all. A pan or small trough used for watering should be deep enough for the ducks to dip their bills into above the nostrils, otherwise their nostrils get clogged and the ducks suffer. This is all the water they need if they are market birds. Do not allow market ducks to swim. This will keep them from growing rapidly and retards fattening. It also tends to make the meat less tender. But give all breeders a swimming place, preferably running water which will not "puddle" and make the ducks "mudders." Ducks are never troubled with lice unless housed with chickens or turkeys. They will not thrive if housed with poultry, not even with geese. And try to provide roomy quarters, for ducks need much exercise. They are great wanderers. They lost weight if confined long in one place.

Tourmaline Mine in Maine.

F. L. Havey of Lewiston, the most successful tourmaline miner in the State, has just opened another pocket, valued at over $10,000, at his famous mine in Poland. Some of these gems are of a brilliancy surpassed only by that of a diamond. Included in the collection are the pure white tourmalines, which closely resemble the diamond, the pale, medium and dark green, and in fact all of the most delicate colorings.

From the pocket just opened by Mr. Havey it is estimated that the tourmalines will cut at least 2,500 carats. A year ago last July Mr. Havey found five pockets of tourmalines in his mine valued at $140,000. Among them were many crystals of pure white plashed with red and known as the watermelon crystal.

Special Prices On Trees Get our catalog before you buy. 1,200 acres in Nursery Stock. Fruit, Ornamental and Fruit Bearing Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Roses. Everything in the Nursery line. Free from all disease. Inspected by State Entomologist. Elegant catalog free. See what values we give you. Direct dealing insures you first cost and full satisfaction. Write for free book now—today. Address RATEKIN'S NURSERY CO., Dept. J Shenandoah, Iowa. Ratekin Nursery Catalog FREE

STRONGEST FENCE MADE

26-inch Hog Fence,.....15c.
47-inch Farm Fence,....23½c.
60-inch Poultry Fence....30c.
80-rod spool Barb Wire, $1.40
Many styles and heights. Our large Free Catalog contains fence information you should have.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 218 Winchester, Ind.

Try The Bull Dog Feed Grinder 10 Days Free.

New principle of rolls and concaves, uses one-half the power, gives twice the capacity. Grinds 5,000 bu. of cob, corn and husks to fine meal on one set of rolls and concaves. Damp grain can't clog; nails won't break. Get our free catalog at once.
The Arbuckle Ryan Co. Toledo, Ohio.

4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRED $8.75
With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Reribbered, $10.50. Make wheels 34 to 4 in. tread. Tops, $9.95. Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.35; Wagon Umbrella Free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog 31
SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 351 E. 2d St., Cincinnati, O.

Ladies & Gents Watches FREE

We give all grades of Watches for selling our new MOTTO PICTURES at 10c each. Order 20 pictures today. When sold send us the $2.00 and we will send you an elegant 5 YEAR GUARANTEED Watch, also a FINE SIGNET RING and a CHAIN, postpaid, as per our premium list. It costs you nothing. Write us today.
Belmont Mfg. Co., Dept. 306, Chicago, Ill.

Ladies--Free Dinner Set

of 31 pieces given to you if you join our Dish Club within 20 days. Club limited to 450 members. DON'T COST YOU ONE CENT TO JOIN. We also give you EXTRA PRESENT with Dinner Set, free of all cost or work of any kind. Simply send us your name and ask for BOTH PRESENTS.
MGR. DISH CLUB, Dept. N, Topeka, Kan.

5 FINE POST CARDS FREE

Send only 2c stamps and receive 5 very finest Gold Embossed Cards FREE, to introduce post card offer.
Capital Card Co., Dept. 210, Topeka, Kan.

WE INVITE

EVERY THIN MAN AND WOMAN HERE

EVERY READER OF THIS NEWSPAPER TO GET FAT AT OUR EXPENSE

This is an invitation that no thin man or woman can afford to ignore. We'll tell you why. We are going to give you a wonderful discovery that helps digest the foods you eat—that puts good, solid flesh on people who are thin and underweight, no matter what the cause may be—that makes brain in five hours and blood in four—that puts the red corpuscles in the blood, which every thin man or woman so badly needs. How can we do this? We will tell you. Science has discovered a remarkable concentrated treatment which increases cell growth, the very substance of which our bodies are made—a treatment that makes indigestion and other stomach troubles disappear as if by magic and makes an old dyspeptic or weak sufferer from weak nerves or lack of vitality feel like a 2-year-old. This new treatment, which has proved a boon to every thin person, is called **Sargol**. Don't forget the name—"S-A-R-G-O-L." Nothing like it has ever been produced before. It is a revelation to women who have never been able to appear stylish in anything they wore because of their thinness. It is a godsend to every man who is under weight or is lacking in nerve force or energy. If you want a beautiful and well-rounded figure of symmetrical proportions of which you can feel justly proud—if you want a body full of throbbing life and energy, write The Sargol Company, 17 M, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., today and we will send you, absolutely free, a 50c box of Sargol that will prove all we claim. Take one with every meal, and in five minutes after you take the first concentrated tablet of this precious product it will commence to unfold its virtues, and it has by actual demonstration often increased the weight at the rate of one pound a day. But you say you want proof! Well, here you are. Here is the statement of those who have tried—who have been convinced—and who will swear to the virtues of this marvelous preparation.

REV. GEORGE W. DAVIS says:

"I have made a faithful trial of the Sargol treatment and must say that it has brought to me new life and vigor. I have gained twenty pounds and now weigh 170 pounds, and, what is better, I have gained the days of my boyhood. It has been the turning point of my life. My health is now fine. I don't have to take any medicine at all and never want to again."

MRS. A. I. RODENHEISER writes:

I have gained immensely since I took Sargol, for I only weighed about 106 pounds when I began using it and now I weigh 130 pounds, so really this makes twenty-four pounds. I feel stronger and am looking better than ever before, and now I carry rosy cheeks, which is something I could never say before.

"My old friends who have been used to seeing me with a thin, long face, say that I am looking better than they have ever seen me before, and father and mother are so pleased to think I have got to look so well and weigh so heavy for me."

CLAY, JOHNSON says:

"Please send me another ten-day treatment. I am well pleased with Sargol. It has been the light of my life. I am getting back to my proper weight again. When I began to take Sargol I only weighed 138 pounds, and now, four weeks later, I am weighing 153 pounds and feeling fine. I don't have that stupid feeling every morning that I used to have. I feel good all the time. I want to put on about five pounds of flesh and that will be all I want."

F. GAGNON writes:

"Here is my report since taking the Sargol treatment. I am a man 67 years of age and was all run down to the very bottom. I had to quit work, as I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man. I gained 22 pounds with 23 days' treatment. I cannot tell you how happy I feel. All my clothes are getting too tight. My face has a good color and I never was so happy in my life."

MRS. VERNIE ROUSE says:

"Sargol is certainly the grandest treatment I ever used. It has helped me greatly. I could hardly eat anything and was not able to sit up three days out of a week, with stomach trouble. I took only two boxes of Sargol and can eat anything and it don't hurt me and I have no more headache. My weight was 120 pounds and now I weigh 140 and feel better than I have for five years. I am now as fleshy as I want to be, and shall certainly recommend Sargol, for it does just exactly what you say it will do."

You may know some if these people or know somebody who knows them. We will send you their full address if you wish, so that you can find out all about **Sargol** and the wonders it has wrought.

Probably you are now thinking whether all this can be true. Stop it! Write us at once and we will send you, absolutely free, a 50c package of the most wonderful tablets you have ever seen. No matter what the cause of your thinness is from, **Sargol** makes thin folks fat, but we don't ask you to take our word for it. Simply cut the coupon below and inclose 10c stamps to help cover the distribution expenses and Uncle Sam's mail will bring you the most valuable package you ever received

COME, EAT WITH US AT OUR EXPENSE

This coupon entitles any thin person to one 50c package of Sargol, the concentrated Flesh Builder (provided you have never tried it), and that 10c is enclosed to cover postage, packing, etc. Read our advertisement printed above, and then put 10c in stamps in letter today, with this coupon, and the full 50c package will be sent to you by return of post. Address: The Sargol Company, 17 M, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y. Write your name and address plainly, and PIN THIS COUPON TO YOUR LETTER.

The Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer.

I would like to know what to use to get rid of black rot on my fruit trees. When the fruit ripens it falls off because of this rot.—B., Lizemores, W. Va.

There is something the matter with my sow and five pigs, the latter being eight weeks old. They eat very little food and gain no flesh as a result. The sow appears to be lame. I would like a remedy if any reader knows of one.—G., Linesville, Pa.

Will some reader of the Farmstead tell me what is the matter with my three-months-old pig? It was apparently well and growing fast until a few days ago. When it put its nose to the trough at feeding time it fell back as though dead. It had five or six such spells afterwards, and they always occurred when it was attempting to drink. After four days it would not try to drink or go near the trough. There has been no recurrence of the spells since then. It wheezed for several days and carried its head down near the ground, but now seems to be better. It will eat apples and corn, but cannot be persuaded to drink anything. A neighbor had a four-months-old pig afflicted the same way at the same time. His pig died. An examination showed an abnormal condition of the heart, that organ having grown fast to the ribs or side. This is the third case to come to my notice. Can any one tell me what the cure is?—P., Bethesda, O.

TO CHURN MILK

Being a reader of The Blade I saw a request in the Farmstead for a method to churn milk for butter when feeding the cows dry feed in winter. When one is done milking strain the milk in a crock and place it on the stove until it becomes warm, but not hot enough to boil. Then set it away just the same as if it had not been heated. We had the same trouble a couple of years ago with our cow. Her milk would not churn, so we heated it and when it came time to churn butter could be made in ten minutes.—A., McConnellsburg, Pa.

THUMPS IN PIGS

Here is a cure and preventive for thumps in pigs. Feed one tablespoon of ginger three times a week to the sow. For weaned pigs, feed according to the size of the bunch and the age of the pigs. But it is not very likely that pigs will get the thumps after being weaned. If you feed ginger you will not have to run them around with a whip to exercise them.—F., Medina, O.

ROUP IN CHICKENS

The Farmstead editor received two very good recipes to cure chickens of the roup, both of which we print:

Grease their eyes with sulphur and fresh lard mixed. Separate the sick from the healthy and put the former in a dry, warm place, giving them a teaspoon of castor oil when they first take sick and burning sulphur in the hen house. Feed bread soaked in water or milk to the sick chickens, forcing it down their throats if they cannot see to eat. If their mouths and throats become sore wash with warm water, adding a little carbolic acid, but not too much.—Mrs. Mc., of W. Va.

B., of Ohio, gives a remedy for the roup which he used at one time when his chickens were afflicted. He says: "I took a small oil can filled with coal oil, and catching the chicks that coughed and sneezed, I injected about one-quarter of a teaspoon of coal oil down each of their throats. After greasing their heads with coal oil at night I placed an iron kettle and some hot coals in their coop. Putting two tablespoons of sulphur in the kettle I left it burn until the sulphur was consumed. I then removed the kettle and the coals. For a week or ten days I burned sulphur every night. The oil treatment need only be repeated in severe cases, when the swelling remains or there is no noticeable benefit on the third day. I used this remedy in a very severe case and only one chicken died, he being almost dead when I began."

WINTER SPRAYING

Winter spraying is done principally for the purpose of protecting the tree itself from the ravages of scale insects—the San Jose scale being the chief offender of this class of insects in this part of the country. These insects attach themselves to the bark of the branches and trunk and stick their bills through the bark and literally suck the tree to death. They live on the sap of the tree, which is the food of the tree itself.

So make up your mind right now to spray your fruit trees this winter for these insects. You cannot realize the greatest results from your spring and summer praying if you don't do this winter spraying, as you will be dealing with a weakened tree.

Don't put it off with the expectation of spraying for these scale insects in the spring, as you can't put a spray mixture on the trees strong enough to kill these insects without seriously injuring the tree when it is in the growing stage. Therefore the work must be done during the winter, about December January or the first part of February.

Poisons such as paris green or arsenate of lead will have no effect on these scale insects, as they are getting their food from the inside or under the bark. As they can't be poisoned they must be killed by using something that will destroy them when it comes in contact with them—something that will burn them to death. A very strong substance is necessary, since the scale insects as their name indicates, live under a scale. The boiled lime sulphur wash is the standard mixture for this work. It is made as follows:

In a large iron kettle pour 8 to 10 gallons of water. Immediately after the water is poured in start a fire under the kettle. As soon as the fire is built add 20 pounds of good, unslaked lime (lump lime). When the lime is thoroughly slaked add 16 pounds of sulphur to the mixture and boil vigorously from 45 to 60 minutes, or until the mixture turns to a greenish or to a reddish brown or liver color. As soon as one of these colors is taken on add enough water to make 50 gallons of the whole mixture.

The mixture should be stirred constantly while boiling. If it begins to boil over the sides of the kettle, check it by pouring in a small amount of cold water. Immediately after the boiling is finished and the water is added, the mixture should be dipped out and strained into the spray pump barrel. It is then ready for use and should be applied while still warm.

Be careful to see that every portion of the trunk and branches of the tree is thoroughly covered with the mixture, paying especial attention to the "crotches" and small twigs. Within a few hours after the mixture is put on the trees it will turn white and you can tell whether or not all portions of the trees have been covered. If not, you should immediately go back over them again and cover all uncovered portions.

If your trees are badly infested with scale insects two sprayings should be given them during the winter—one in December and the other in January or the first of February. If only slightly infested one spraying will do.—L. A. Niven, Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

COLD FRAME

To make a cold frame drive 2 x 2 stakes well into the ground three feet apart, in two rows six feet apart, running east and west. On the inside of the south row nail a board 8 inches wide and on the inside of the north row nail a similar board 12 inches wide. See that the top edge of each board is level and true. If the bed is made 24 feet long it will require 3 x 6 sashes. Nail a board against each end, allowing the upper edge of the board to project 2 inches above the sideboards and slope to them. Cut up 1 x 4 strips in pieces 5 feet 10 inches long and nail these every 3 feet across the bed, flat side up, and flush with the upper edges of the side boards. Spread well rotted manure inside of this frame, spade and pulverize the earth deeply and you have a first-class cold frame.

FERTILIZER FOR CANTALOUPES

If manure is to be applied on the ground on which you are to raise cantaloupes next spring, spread it now four or five inches thick over the entire land to be planted. Then by means of an iron plow or spaling fork mix well with the soil to at least one foot in depth as early next spring as possible. Follow this with a disk or tooth harrow or long toothed iron rake, using this implement until the soil is fine and leevl. If irrigation is to be used, throw up beds or ridges six feet wide by five inches high, one foot apart, and the longer the better; or a simpler method is to open a furrow five inches deep and one foot wide every six and one-half feet, with a double shovel plow, thus leaving six-foot beds.

TO STORE MANURE

For storing barnyard fertilizer there is nothing better than a basin with a tight bottom. Unless one has a nearly impervious clay the use of concrete pays. A shed roof, thrown over the center of the basin, will prevent an excess of water from rainfall going into the basin, and at the same time protect live stock which may be turned out for exercise on the stalks and straw. When the basin is not partially roofed rains will cause the basin to overflow. The methods of the eastern dairy farmer do not apply to thousands of our farms in the grain-growing states. There is an abundance of straw, and corn fodder is in such amount as not to justify cutting or shredding. I do not doubt that many of these farmers should be feeding more live stock, but under the present system of farming the important thing is to reduce the coarse material to manure. The ordinary barn lot is no fit place for this work. The basin in which leaching is prevented and the amount of moisture controlled soon pays for itself, both in protection of the manure which is not hauled out daily and in the reduction of the coarse material with which the manure is mixed.

TO CURE PORK

A day should be selected for killing when the temperature is low enough to insure a thorough cooling by the following morning, the hogs being dressed and hung over night. On the morning of the day the hogs are killed, for each 400 pounds of meat make a brine as follows: Twenty gallons of rain water, thirty pounds of salt, eight ounces of bak'ng soda; ten pounds of brown sugar, one gallon of molasses (use good molasses, not the adulterated kind. This fluid should be boiled and skimmed in the morning and left to cool in a shady place. When cool add five ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve the saltpeter in warm water and stir thoroughly. The following morning cut up the hogs as usual and pack in barrels. Put the sides of the meat or middlings in the bottom and the shoulders next and the hams on top of these, all with the skin side down. Weigh the meat down well and pour the brine over until the meat is completely covered. Then cover the top of the barrel with some good thick covering that will prevent evaporation. Look at the meat often enough to see that the brine has not evaporated so as to leave any meat exposed. If it should become exposed more brine should be added. The meat can be left in the brine indefinitely, but if it is desired to smoke the meat it should be taken out in about six weeks.

A CLEAN DAIRY

Increased production always attends daily grooming and care of the cows, but it is a difficult matter to educate the dairy farmer to appreciate this fact. One successful dairyman I know maintains that grooming has increased the production of his herd one quart daily per animal. Good clean bedding should be supplied for the cows, the stable should be thoroughly cleaned once a day, all long hair should be clipped from the udder, as such masses of hair are veritable filth accumulators, the switch should be kept fairly short and not matted or tangled with dirt and manure.

An excellent plan of a dairyman is to wear a clean suit of jumpers and overalls in the work of milking until soiled, when they can be worn for ordinary farm work and a clean outfit used in the dairy barn. This involves no extra expense except the time to change suits, and is of great value from a sanitary standpoint. Milking utensils should be thoroughly washed and, if possible, scalded, after each milking, and then should be inverted to drain and dry in a sunny place, protected from the contact of flies and dust. The milkers' hands should be clean and the milk, under cover, should be carried from the barn as soon as possible and thoroughly cooled.

For the farmer who is building a new barn or whose finances permit of his improving his old quarters the essential points to consider include the selection of a well-drained location, the construction of a tight, sound floor, smooth, tight walls and ceilings, a wide, deep gutter, a "swing type" stanchion and a manger—consisting of a hollowed out place in the cement floor—in addition to a good system of ventilation and lighting. Such a barn can be maintained in a cleanly, sanitary condition. An hour's daily labor on the part of one man will keep the barn and milkhouse in good shape.

Where a milkhouse is necessary one can be built inexpensively for $50 to $100, and should be composed of smooth, tight walls, floor and ceiling; the building to be amply lighted, ventilated and screened against flies. This structure should be used only as a milkhouse, and in no case should it be employed as a storeroom for harness, blankets or farm odds and ends.

Where extensive operations necessitate efficient washing and sterilizing this work should be done in the milkhouse, which can be furnished with a steam heater at a cost of $10 to $50. If the cooling, by setting the cans of milk in a tank of cold water, is not satisfactory, a milk cooler can be installed at a cost of $15. Small topped milk pails should be used, as they present less exposed area into which dust can fall. Such small topped pails will cost $1.50 to $3, or a small top cover for the ordinary pail may be used which sells for 75 cents.

The total increased expense in producing sanitary milk will amount to ½ to 1 cent a quart in producing a good grade product. In extreme cases, where extensive improvements or considerable labor expenses are involved, this amount may total 1½ to 3 cents a quart. However, this additional expense would be more than paid for in the increased production, economy of feed and in the higher price obtained for such a good quality product, which brings on an average 2 cents more per quart than the ordinary milk produced under unsanitary conditions, the majority of which is unfit for human consumption.

CANKER IN APPLE TREES

Now is the time to begin looking for cankers in the apple trees. There are several forms of this disease. One of them is caused by the pear blight organism, and kills the bark and twigs or branches that have been attacked. Other cankers are made by the fungi which cause bitter rot, black rot, blister canker, etc.

Each of these cankers appears as deadened areas of the bark, and may be present on the twigs and branches.

Where local cankers with bark dead to the wood are discovered upon branches or trunks, or in crotches, the dead bark should be removed with a chisel, drawing knife or other suitable instrument back to the sound, health, living tissue.

When these surfaces, such as those caused by the sawing off of branches, or by shaving off all cankered tissue, have become free from moisture and the surface is dry they should be treated with melted asphalt or asphaltum; the branches should be removed, and the bark from cankers should be promptly burned to destroy the spores of the fungus.

When pruning in the winter it will be easy to secure the dry surfaces spoken of usually without preparatory dressing. At times when trouble arises from moisture the freshly cut wounds may be covered temporarily with white lead, paint or linseed oil and Venetian red and later treated.

Permanent covering of all wounds is required to protect from infection by wound parasites.

HEADING APPLE TREES

A good way to get trees and have them true to name is either to plant apple seed and raise the seedlings or purchase one-year-old stock and piece graft during the winter, using scions from known bearing trees. Plant these grafts in the spring, allow them to grow one season and then the year after planting out, cut them back nearly to the ground and let them alone another year. The next spring they are ready to set out. We thus have a one-year-old top and a good strong two-year-old root. When this tree is set in the orchard it may be cut back to from 18 to 24 inches of the ground and a head allowed to form. In some sections trees one year old from bud or graft are large enough to use, but in this section they are too small and require more labor in caring for them. Grafted trees are always to be preferred to budded stock here, since if the graft is planted deep, a root system usually is formed from the scion that is hardy while the seedling on which a tree is budding is often tender and dies the winter after planting.

Try This Home-Made Cough Remedy

Costs Little, But Does the Work Quickly, or Money Refunded.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 3 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents worth) in a pint bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

You will find that this simple remedy takes hold of a cough more quickly than anything else you ever used. Usually ends a deep seated cough inside of 24 hours. Splendid, too, for whooping cough, croup, chest pains, bronchitis and other throat troubles.

It stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

This recipe makes more and better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50. It keeps perfectly and tastes pleasantly.

Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the natural pine elements which are so healing to the membranes. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

This plan of making cough syrup with Pinex and sugar syrup (or strained honey) has proven so popular throughout the United States and Canada that it is often imitated. But the old, successful formula has never been equaled.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Post Toasties

A Treat So Sweet; Add Cream Then Eat.

Post Toasties

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5102—Dress Without Shoulder Seams.

This illustrates another becoming dress for morning wear about the house. When dresses of this kind are so easy to make, there is no reason for anyone not being neatly attired while doing the housework. This is one of the new designs with body and upper part of sleeves in one.

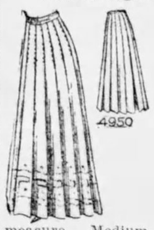
The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6⅛ yards of 36 in. material.

4858—Girls' Dress.

A very practical dress for the growing girl. It provides for making with high neck and long sleeves or with low neck and short sleeves. The closing is made on the left side of front. For making this dress, cashmere, henrietta, linen and poplin would be appropriate.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 44 in. material.

4950—Straight Plaited Skirt.



The plaited skirt has been popular for some time and still continues to be so. These skirts are especially pretty, developed in soft fabrics, either of silk or cotton weave. The one illustrated is also suitable for bordered materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 in. waist measure. Medium size requires 4⅞ yards of 46 inch bordered material.

5535—Practical Skirt.

The plain gored skirts seem to take the lead this season and this one is sure to be well liked. It is an exceptionally smart skirt for utility wear. It is made with six gores and closes at left side of back.

Broadcloth makes up beautifully in a plain model of this kind. Any other close weave material will also be appropriate.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 50-inch material.

4847—Russian Blouse Suit.

A practical and easily made suit for the little man. The blouse closes at the right side of front and the trousers may be finished with leg bands or elastics.

The pattern is cut in sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 27-in. material.

3866—Practical Shirt Waist.

This waist has tucks at each shoulder, which adds attractiveness to this otherwise plain shirtwaist.

It can be developed in cashmere, linen, or any of the wash materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 48 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material.

4682—Ladies' Dressing Sack.

We show a model which is arranged to close either straight down the front or somewhat to the side. At each shoulder there are two tucks, which in front are stitched down only to yoke depth, but in the back all the way to the waistline.

Challis or outing flannel in floral design will make up prettily.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of material 36 inches wide.

1624—Boys' Night Shirt.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to Patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D.C.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted A man or woman to act as our information reporter. All or spare time. No experience necessary. $50 to $500 per month. Nothing to sell. Send stamp for particulars. Sales Association Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Ass'n., 693

AGENTS WANTED.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Specialties. Position permanent. Write quickly. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 84, Parsons, Kans.

PERSONAL.

Marry Photos, descriptions and P.O. addresses of pretty, rich ladies and gents, want to marry, free. H. John, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS Union Soldiers who homesteaded some land, but less than 160 acres before June 23, 1874, are entitled to additional rights even though entry was relinquished or abandoned. If soldier is dead, widow or heirs have his rights. **1 Pay Spot Cash for These Claims.** Address (Comrade) W. E. MOSES, 433 Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Colo.

AGENTS 100% PROFIT

LITTLE WONDER POCKET TOOL SCISSORS, in which is combined 18 tools and articles. Practical, useful, made of fine quality steel, fully guaranteed. Sells to every home, store or shop. EASY SELLER. BIG PROFITS. Write quick for terms and FREE SAMPLE to workers. Send no money. A postal will do. P. THOMAS MFG. CO. 2278 Wayne St. DAYTON, OHIO.

Agents, $2.40 per Hour cannot be made without hustle. No article "sells itself" but some men sell Automatic "Clean" Curry Combs at the rate of a dozen per hour. Sells at 40 cents, worth dollars in time and labor saved. 100% profit and samples on approval if you are ready for business.

Address, CLEAN COMB CO., 9TH ST., Racine, Wis.

THIS SOLID COLDRING for selling seven 25c boxes "Merit" Mixed Tablets. If you fail to sell Tablets, return money and get ring. Address "Merit" Medicine Co. Room 30 Cincinnati, Ohio.

FROSTED FEET—Why Suffer with Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Bunions or Inflamed Joints when you can get immediate relief by using "FROSTURA"? Guaranteed, 50c applied. DRS. SMITH & BENNIE. Chiropodists, 119 South 15th St., Phila., Pa.

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry powders; money-back guarantee; outfit free; newspaper; steady work. Address SIGLER CO., X 518, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CROUP Dr. King's Croup Remedy, used for 30 years without a failure. Hence, no experiment. Mother, protect your children by keeping on hand a bottle of this marvelous remedy. Sent postpaid on receipt of one dollar. Circulars free. King Remedy Co., 451 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

MAKE YOURSELF SOLID WITH EVERY BALD-HEAD MAN. There are lots of them—unlimited field. They will not only thank you but bring you personal booster; and there's money in it for you. Sell something that makes friends, not enemies. Write, Wilson & Wilson, 1944 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT. Goitre, Swollen Glands, Cysts, Varicose Veins, Varicosities anywhere, it allays pain and takes out inflammation promptly. A safe, healing, soothing, antiseptic. Pleasant to use—quickly absorbed into skin. Powerfully penetrating but does not blister unless bandage nor runs any unpleasantness. Few drops only required at each application. ABSORBINE, JR., $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 2 G free. W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

ASTHMA Remedy sent to any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. National Chemical Co., 937 Ohio ave., Sidney, O.

I CURED MY DAUGHTER Doctors gave her up. WILL SEND FREE Elite Express Office, D. Lepso, Island Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. **FITS**

Tobacco Habit Banished DR. ELDERS' TOBACCO BOON BANISHES all forms of Tobacco Habit in 72 to 120 hours. A positive, quick and permanent relief. Easy to take. No craving for Tobacco after the first dose. One to three boxes for all ordinary cases. We guarantee results in every case or refund money. Send for our free booklet giving full information. Elders' Sanatarium, Dept. 18 St. Joseph, Mo

YOU CAN LEARN TO **HYPNOTISE** YES, BY MAIL. Easy to learn, control others. My course tells you just what to say and what to do. Send name for particulars FREE. H. C. ALTIZER, 8839 Vincennes Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Drunkards Saved Secretly

Use Golden Remedy, the Great Home Treatment for Drunkards.

Odorless and Tasteless—Any Lady Can Give It Secretly at Home in Tea, Coffee or Food.

Costs Nothing to Try

If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of liquor, all you have to do is to send the Free Trial Coupon below, together with your name and address, on a slip of paper, and the sample will be sent you in a plain wrapper so that no one will know what it contains. Send this, with your name and address, to Dr. J. W. Haines Co., 2517 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Free Trial Coupon

This coupon will entitle the sender to an absolutely free trial of GOLDEN REMEDY, together with complete instructions and directions, if sent with name and address as instructed above. The package to be mailed in a plain wrapper and the sender of this coupon to be under no obligations whatever.

QUESTION BUREAU

RULES—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers we will reply in print, but never by mail.

M'CUMBER PENSION BILL

I would like to know the provisions of the McCumber pension bill.—A. C., Kinderhook, Mich.

The McCumber bill makes the following provisions:

"That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War or 60 days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulation as the secretary of the interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years, $12 per month; 70 years, $15 per month; 75 years or over, $20 per month; and such pension shall commence from date of filing the application in the bureau of pensions after the passage and approval of this act. Provided, that pensioners who are 62 years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the bureau of pensions, may, by application to the commissioner of pensions in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting and receiving a pension under any other general or special act. Provided, that no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act. Provided further, that no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be punishable under this act.

"Section 2. That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

"Section 3. That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the bureau of pensions, or securing any pension under this act."

COPYRIGHT

Will you give the copyright law of this country and oblige a reader of the Question Bureau?—R. A. H., Herring, N. Y.

The new copyright law approved March, 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:"

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art; models or designs for works of art; (h)) reproductions of works of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. On article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

For works reproduced in copies for sale: 1. Publish the work with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19..... (year date of publication) by.....(name of copyright proprietor)." 2. Promptly after publication, send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1.

In the case of books by American authors, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the type setting, printing, and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by this office on request.

Books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English are not required to be manufactured in the United States. In the case of a book in the English language published abroad before publication in this country, an ad interim copyright for 30 days may be secured by depositing in the copyright office one complete copy of the foreign edition within 30 days after its publication abroad. If two copies of such book manufactured in this country are deposited during the ad interim term, the copyright shall be extended for the full term of 28 years.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in this office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work.

For registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the copyright office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment of copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, $1, if the instrument is not over three hundred words in length; if more than three hudred and less than one thousand words in length, $2; if more than one thousand words in length, $1 additional for each additional one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the Copyright Office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money order payable to the register of copyrights.

The original term of copyright runs for 28 years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the existing term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if not living, or next to kin if none of the above are living, may secure a renewal for a further term of 28 years, making 56 years in all.

Copyrights are assignable by any instrument of writing. Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the copyright office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, "in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United states authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgement under the hand and official seal of such consular officer or secretary of legation is prima facie evidence of the execution of the instrument.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

I would be thankful for the publication of a brief history of the life of Eugene V. Debs.—N. M., Morgantown, West Virginia.

Eugene V. Debs is an Indiana product, having been born in Terre Haute, that state, in 1855. Today he is prominent as a Socialist. Debs was at one time a railroad fireman. He was elected to the Indiana legislature in 1885. Later he became an official in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and from 1893 to 1897 was president of the American Railway union. He conducted the Chicago strike of 1893, and was sent to jail for contempt because of his management of the same. Since 1897 he has been prominently identified with the Socialists. He was a candidate for president in 1900, 1904 and at the last election.

ROBLEY D. EVANS

Please give a sketch of the life of Robley D. Evans.—E. W. C., Frost, O.

Robley Dunglison Evans, naval officer, was born at Floyd Court House, Va., August 18, 1847. He graduated from the United States naval academy in 1863. He served during a part of the civil war, being in the attack upon Fort Fisher in 1865, receiving two wounds which for a time disabled him. In 1866 he was commissioned lieutenant. He held various positions for a while, and in 1881 commanded the Yorktown at Valparaiso, Chile, during the strained relations between the United States and that country. He also commanded the naval force in Behring sea to suppress sealing. He captured every British vessel that entered the forbidden waters. He commanded the Iowa during the battle off Santiago in 1898. He held the rank of captain during this war. In 1901 he was promoted rear admiral. He commanded the American fleet for the first part of its present journey around the world. Evans was on the retired list when he died on January 3, 1912.

FINGAL'S CAVE.

I wish the Question Bureau would print a description of Fingal's cave.—J. F. S., Folsom, W. Va.

Fingal's cave is a cavern on the island of Staffa, off the west coast of Scotland. It is hollowed out in a mass of volcanic rocks. Two ranges of basaltic rocks are supported upon a lava-like mass beneath and the unequal hardness of the materials, combined with the perfection of the columnar structure, has permitted the carving out by the waves of one of the most picturesque pieces of natural architecture in the world. The entrance is 42 feet wide and 66 feet high, the length of the cave being 227 feet. The beds of basalt on the coast of Antrim, Ireland, probably were but a part of the same great outpouring of lava.

JUDSON HARMON

I would like to have you print a short biography on the life of Judson Harmon.—N. W., Celina, O.

Judson Harmon, the American politician, was born at Newton, Ohio, February 3, 1846. He graduated from Denison university in 1866, and from the Cincinnati Law school three years later. In 1870 he was married. In 1875 Harmon was chosen mayor of Wyoming, Ohio, holding that office for one year. He was then common pleas judge for two years, and judge of the superior court for ten years. Harmon was appointed by President Cleveland as attorney-general of the United States in the latter's cabinet.

In the year 1896 he was appointed professor of law in the University of Cincinnati. From 1905 to 1909 he was receiver for several railroads in Ohio and Michigan. In the latter year he was elected governor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket.

CHICAGO FIRE

I would like to have a short account of the Chicago fire published in these columns.—J. E. F., Angola Ind.

Chicago was burned in the great fire which occurred in the year 1871. It began a little before nine o'clock on Sunday evening, October 8. The exact origin of the fire was said to be a small barn on the West Side, but the flames soon spread to all three sections of the city and were not completely extinguished until Monday night, October 9, at ten o'clock, when a welcome rain fell. The main business and residence portion of the city was entirely destroyed by the fire, the total area of the burned district being 2,024 acres or nearly three and a third square miles. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at $187,000,000. It is probable that the loss of life amounted to 300 persons, the exact number never being ascertained. Though the inhabitants whose homes were destroyed were in destitute circumstances relief was sent them from all parts of the country and from Europe.

RULERS OF NATIONS

Please give the present rulers of the various nations of the world.—J. C., Albany, O.

The rulers who bear the title of emperor are, of Abyssinia, Lidj Jeassu; of Austria-Hungary, Francis Joseph; Germany, William II.; Empire of India, George; and Russia, Nicholas II.

The kings are Duy Tan, of Annam; Albert, of Belgium; Frederick VIII., of Denmark; William II., of Prussia; Otto, of Bavaria; Frederick Augustus III., of Saxony; William II., of Wurtemburg; George V., of Great Britain and Ireland; George, of Greece; Victor Emmanuel III., of Italy; Haakon VII., of Norway; Charles, of Roumania; Peter, of eSrvia; Valgiravudh, of Siam; Alphonse XIII., of Spain; and Gustaf V., of Sweden.

The grand dukes are Frederick II., of Baden; Ernst Louis V., of Hesse; Frederick Francis IV., of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Adolphus Frederick, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Frederick Augustus, of Oldenburg; William Ernest, of Saxe-Weimar, and William of Luxemburg.

The dukes are Frederick II., of Anhalt; Charles Edward, of Saxe-Coburg and GoGtha, and George II., of Saxe-Meiningen.

The princes are Frederick, of Waldeck-Pyrmont; Albert, of Monaco, and Nicholas, of Montenegro.

The sultans are Muley Hafid, of Morocco; Seyyid Feysal bin Turkee, of Oman; Mohammed V., of Turkey, and Seyyid Ali, of Zanzibar.

Habibulla Khan and Seid Abdul Ahad are the ameers of Afghanistan and Bokhara respectively. Ferdinand is czar of Bulgaria. Albert, of Belgium, is sovereign of the Congo Free State. Abbas Pacha is khedive of Egypt. Johann Albrecht is regent of Brunswick. Mutsuhito is mikado of Japan. Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang is maharaja of Nepal. Wilhelmina Helena is queen of the Netherlands. Abol Hassan is shah of Persia. Mohammed en Nasir is bey of Tunis.

The president of Bolivia is Eliodoro Villazon; of Brazil, Hermes da Fonseca; Chile, Ramon Barros Luco; Colombia, Carlos Restrepo; Costa Rica, Ricardo Jiminez; Cuba, Jose Miguel Gomez; Ecuador, Emilio Estrada; Guatemala, Manuel Estrada Cabrera; Hayti, Cincinnatus Leconte; Honduras, Francisco Betrand; Nicaragua, Adolfo Diaz; Panama, Pablo Arosemena; Paraguay, Liberato Rojas; Peru, A. B. Legula; Salvador, Manuel E. Araujo; Uruguay, Jose Battle y Ordonez; Venezuela, Juan Vincent Gomez; Argentine Republic, Saenz Pena; France, Armand Fallieres; Liberia, D. E. Howard; Mexico, Francisco I. Madero; Switzerland, M. Forrer; United States, William Howard Taft; Portugal, Manuel de Arriaga, and of China, Sun Yat Sen.

"RUM, ROMANISM AND REBELLION"

What had the expression, "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" to do with the Blaine campaign for the presidency?—S. A. F., Toledo, O.

The Rev. Dr. Burchard was to address a political banquet in New York city during the Blaine campaign. During the course of his remarks, which were quite lengthy, he referred to Mr. Blaine as the "opponent of that party, Democratic, which was wedded to "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." Friends of the Roman church became very bitter at these utterances and worked incessantly to defeat Blaine.

TO READ METERS

I would like to learn through the Question Bureau how gas meters are read.—E. A. S., Anamosa, Ia.

Gas and water meters are both read the same way. Each meter has a face upon which are five or six little circles with numbers and a pointer for each circle. The numbers over the circle indicate the amount of one revolution of the pointers. The circles run from the million foot to the one foot circle, the latter being used for detecting leaks and for testing the flow of the gas.

The usual method of reading is as follows: Disregard the one foot circle. Commence with the ten foot circle and read each higher one consecutively, putting down the figures in the same order, always taking the lower of the two figures between which the pointer stands. When the pointer is so near a figure as to apparently indicate it exactly refer to the next lower circle, and if that pointer has passed the "0" the figure indicated is correct; otherwise take the next lower. For example, the reading of the "10" circle might be 4; of the "100" circle, 3; the "1,000 circle, 9; the "10,000" circle, 6; the "100,000" circle, 8; and the "1,000,000" circle, 5, thus making the correct reading 586,934 cubic feet.

MISCELLANEOUS

B. B., Grand Ledge, Mich.—An account of the George Junior Republic was given in the Bureau of December 14.

D. O. A., Point Pleasant, W. Va.—R. F. D. mail carriers are required to deliver mail on Christmas day because of the heavy mails, while other holidays have the ordinary mails.

L. B. B., Parkersburg, W. Va.—We cannot give you a history of the Lick family, or any other family.

Few Poisonous Snakes

It would be fortunate if there were some certain rule for distinguishing a poisonous from a non-poisonous snake. That the non-poisonous has large scales on the head is not an infallible guide, since the cobras and their allies are quite as innocent looking; that the poisonous has usually a triangular head distinct from the neck is again untrustworthy, as many harmless species, like the water snakes, when under the influence of fear inflate the sides of the head to a semblance of concealed poison glands. Neither does an antagonistic manner tell much, because certain harmless forms, like the hog-nosed snakes, so-called "spreading adders," are aggressive in a higher degree than many deadly species.

This lack of distinction is not, for North America at least, the grave misfortune it would seem, however, for there has been exaggeration in the popular mind as to the number of poisonous species. In India, to be sure, where people go with bare feet and legs through the jungle, the time has been when mortality from snake bite reached 20,000 annually. This was before the discovery of antivenin, a serum prepared in the same way as germ disease antitoxins and now for sale in India, as in other countries where branches of the Pasteur institute have been established. As early as 1887 experiments proved that repeated inoculations of snake venom put an animal into a condition resistant to the venom, but not until 1894 was a serum dispensed for practical use.

In North America accident from snake bite has always been a rare happening, the dangerous species being few; namely, two moccasins, the copperhead and the cottonmouth; two coral snakes, small brilliantly colored allies of the cobras, and 13 rattlesnakes. With the exception of the coral snakes, these are all "pit vipers," and can be recognized when seen near at hand by a peculiar deep depression, of questioned function, between the eye and the nostril and also by a vertical pupil. But for snakes in general the venomous species is marked by no peculiar structure except the poison apparatus itself, and many non-poisonous snakes even possess the poison glands in a primitive stage of development, lacking only the poison conducting fang. Therefore in North America, where out of about 110 species only 17 are dangerous to man, and of these not often more than two occur in a given district, the problem of safety even for extended expeditions into the wilderness demands merely a knowledge of the appearance of the few given forms.

A Puget Sound Seal Herd.

Seattle cor. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The raising of seals for their fur is to become one of the profitable industries of the northwest, for experiments made this summer on Puget Sound have proved that the seal will flourish and increase with great success.

Three years ago the Government brought ten seal pups from the Pribilof Island seal rookeries and presented them to Emil Smythe, a retired sealer and seaman, with the desire that he attempt to maintain a seal herd on his ranch on Whidby island in Puget Sound.

We Credit Agents

We will send any honest agent Big Sample Outfit, valued at $7.75, free. Goods shipped on 30 day's credit. Deliver and collect before paying. Portraits 35c, frames 15, all guaranteed.

Elgin Watches Given Away! In addition to profits we give free Elgin Gold Watches; write for full information.

Julio Romeo, New Mexico, clears $100.00 per month. D. P. Brown, Georgia, writes: "I cleared as high as $20.00 per day, net profit." John L. Hanson, No. Dakota, clears $100.00 to $150.00 a month. R. F. Singard, Georgia, cleared $112.65 in seven days.

Write now for Free Catalogue.

Consolidated Portrait & Frame Co. 1029-1035 W. Adams St., Dept. 9091 Chicago, Ill.

Pimples Removed Quickly

The Calcium Sulphide Treatment Does Wonders to Every Kind of Skin Eruption.

Trial Package Sent Free to Prove It.

You don't want to wait forever and a day to get rid of your pimples or other skin eruptions. You want to get rid of them right now. Next week you may want to go somewhere where you wouldn't like to have to take the pimples along.

"I Got Rid of My Pimples in a Few Days With Stuart's Calcium Wafers."

You can get rid of them just in time by taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

They contain as their main ingredient the most thorough, quick and effective blood cleanser known, calcium sulphide.

Remember this, too, that most pimple treatments reek with poison. And they are miserably slow besides.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have not a particle of poison in them. They are free from mercury, biting drugs or venomous opiates. This is absolutely guaranteed. They cannot do any harm, but they always do good—good that you can see in the mirror before your own eyes a few days after.

Don't be any longer humiliated by having a splotchy face. Don't have strangers stare at you, or allow your friends to be ashamed of you because of your face.

Your blood makes you what you are. The men and women who forge ahead are those with pure blood and pure faces.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will make you happy because your face will be a welcome sight not only to yourself when you look into the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks to you.

We want to prove to you that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are beyond doubt the best and quickest blood and skin purifier in the world—so we will send you a free sample as soon as we get your name and address. Send for it today, and then when you have tried the sample you will not rest contented until you have bought a 50c package at your druggists.

Send us your name and address on the coupon below and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 422 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Free Package Coupon

F. A. STUART CO., 422 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Send me at once, by return mail, a trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, absolutely free, to prove its remarkable results.

Name.....

Street.....

City .....State .....

As Low as $10

And any boy can operate it and earn the price of this saw in two days *easily* by contracting to saw lumber, firewood, lath, fences, posts, etc., for neighbors.

Hertzler & Zook Portable Wood Saw

is positively cheapest and best. Guaranteed 1 year. Our $10,000 bond protects you. Strictly factory prices—you save jobbers' profits. Stick slits low—saw grows it on immediately machine starts—ensuring ease of operation. Only $10 saw to which ripping table can be added. Money refunded and freight paid both ways if unsatisfactory. Write for catalogue.

Earn $10 per day

HERTZLER & ZOOK CO. Box 30. Belleville, Pa.

SUDDEN DEATH!

from Heart Disease, by the slight exertion of climbing stairs, hurrying or lifting, comes to thousands. Most of these sudden deaths might be prevented if the victim only knew their true condition and took prompt and proper treatment. We will gladly send to any sufferer a regular FULL SIZE PACKAGE of Dr. Fuller's Heart and Nerve Treatment, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, also Illustrated Book that explains Heart Disease and how it can be cured. Have you Palpitation, Fluttering or Skipping Beats? Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder Blade? Smothering? Short Breath? Sinking Spells? Nervousness? Dizziness? Asthma? Dropsy? If you have even one of these sure symptoms, it's your heart, and you are in grave danger! Write now for the full free treatment and book. We are Heart Specialists. Fill out coupon below and send today. Address Heart Cure Co., 930 Masonic Bldg., Hellowell, Me.

FREE TREATMENT AND BOOK COUPON

My Age is.....

Name.....

Address.....

.....

The One Chance of Escape

WHEN the old Bangor schooner Hannah F. Carleton went to the bottom of Vineyard Sound a week or two ago Davy Jones claimed the coaster that was famed all along the shore as having been the victim of such a collision as never occurred before or since. There was one chance in a million for the Hannah F. Carleton in that famous crash, and chance favored the schooner.

They were telling about the Hannah F. Carleton's remarkable experience, the mariners assembled round the fire in Muplvany's sail loft in Bangor, the other day. She was a two-master of 189 tons, built at Pembroke in 1884 and at the time of her strange experience hailing from Jonesport. She had been to New York with lumber and on her return trip east was passing in by Cape Cod on a clear moonlight night, coal laden for Boston. Capt. Falkingham was on the quarter, and he noticed a steamer coming up astern, but at first paid no attention to her, everything being clear for miles around. Capt. Falkingham, however, glanced astern every little while and presently became nervous, for the steamer was coming right for the Carleton and, without altering her course, would hit the schooner fair in the stern in a few minutes.

When the steamer got up a little closer Capt. Falkingham began to shout to her people, telling them to keep away. The men in the steamer's pilot house were plainly visible, as was also the bow lookout, but they seemed not to see the schooner. Capt. Falkingham's shouting awoke all hands on the schooner, and the men came tumbling on deck. They all joined in the shouting, but to no purpose. The steamer came right on and struck the schooner's main boom fairly on end. The schooner was on the wind, with sheets flat, so that the boom hung very nearly fore and aft, and the force of the blow from the steamer's stem was transmitted to the mainmast, which was broken off short at the jaws of the boom, letting the stick down on the deck with a fearful thump. The heel of the broken mast stove a big hole in the deck and there the stick rested, swaying athwartships in the slack rigging and prevented from going over the stern only by the springstay.

The crew of the Carleton made a rush for the boat at the stern davits, but Capt. Falkingham, seeing that they intended to desert her, seized an axe and chopped a hole in the boat so that she would not float. That stopped the panic and the men turned to and helped in patching up the hole in the deck with a tarpaulin, for the sea was making over her, she being decks awash and with such a gap open she would soon have filled.

The steamer, after backing away, came close up and asked if assistance was wanted. Capt. Falkingham said that he would like a tow to Boston, and the steamer sent him a line. The line to which the steamer belonged settled for the damage, and at Boston the Hannah F. Carleton got a new mainmast and boom and had her deck patched up. Had the steamer struck her in any other place she would have gone to the bottom like a shot. The end of the boom was about ten inches in diameter and, as an old coaster captain remarked, "they don't often shoot as close as that."

The queer accidents that have happened to Maine vessels would fill a volume and some of them would not be believed. An old coaster captain who had listened to the story of the Hannah F. Carleton, recalled the mysterious wreck of the little schooner Active in Fox Island thoroughfares some years ago. It was in the fall of the year and the Active was going through the narrow passage between the islands. She carried but two men, the master, Capt. Ray, and his 15-year-old son. When last seen under sail the Active was shipshape, the boy at the wheel and his father below taking a nap, as it was afterward found. Next day the Active was found on the rocks, with her stern stove in, the master drowned in his bunk and the boy dead at the wheel with a bullet hole in his head.

This discovery caused a great sensation and as there appeared to be no motive for any one to kill the boy, and as it was known that the shot must have been fired by a third person, the whole affair was a mystery and remained this for years, when a man in a distant state confessed on his deathbed that it was he who fired the shot that killed the helmsman of the Active.

The man said that he had fired at a hawk which was circling low and did not see the schooner, which suddenly came into range, owing to an intervening clump of bushes. Then he was horrified to see the boy at the schooner's wheel throw up his hands and fall to the deck, while the vessel broached to and was driven ashore by the wind and tide. The gunner, who was after gulls and ducks, fled without waiting to investigate the result of his unfortunate shot, fearing that if he reported the matter to the authorities he might, although innocent of any criminal intent, be imprisoned.

Coffee Among Arabs

Last Journal of Bishop Hannington.

THE great event of the visit is the coffee. The host has a kind of brazen shovel brought in which he roasts the beans; then he takes a pestle and mortar of the oak of Bashan and with his own hands he pounds it to powder making the hard oak ring forth a song of welcome to the guest. Many of these pestles and mortars are heirlooms and are richly ornamented and beautifully black and polished by age and use; such was the one in question. Having drunk coffee (for the honored guest the cup is filled three times) you are quite safe in the hands of the most murderous. So far do they carry this superstition that a man who had murdered another fled to the dead man's father and before he knew what had happened drank coffee. Presently friends came in, and, as they were relating the news to the bereaved father, recognized the murderer crouching beside the fire. They instantly demanded vengeance. "No," said the father, "it cannot be; he has drunk coffee, and has thus become to me as my son." Had he not drunk coffee the father would never have rested until he had dyed his hands in his blood.

THANK GOODNESS, WE'RE SAFE FROM APPENDICITIS

Eat All You Want To, Children—We're Safe Because I've Read the ADLER-I-KA BOOK.

What a blessing to be positively safe from Appendicitis, so you can eat anything you want and as much as you want without ever giving Appendicitis a thought. To get INSTANT relief from all your bowel and stomach trouble. To be safe and well and strong.

No more wind on the stomach, sour stomach, constipation, nausea, heavy feeling after eating. No more being afraid of getting the treacherous Appendicitis. The ADLER-I-KA BOOK shows what to do—all as simple as A, B, C, and absolutely sure.

Write your name below, enclose a 2-cent stamp, and you will get the famous ADLER-I-KA BOOK entirely free. It's different from any book you ever saw: it tells what only few doctors know; it will surprise and astonish you. It shows many curious pictures and tells how you can INSTANTLY relieve bowel or stomach trouble, how Appendicitis is caused, how it can be cured without operation and HOW YOU CAN EASILY PREVENT IT. You wouldn't take $10.00 for what you will learn from this book—yet it's free for a 2-cent stamp. Address: Adlerika Co., Dept. 21, St. Paul, Minn.

Name .....

Address .....

Walnuts and Port.

Lancet.

Walnuts are seldom discussed without reference to port, but the association is physiologically unsound, especially as the invariable custom is to eat the walnuts and drink the port after dinner. The food value of walnuts is very high. They are very rich in fat, containing as much as 63 per cent, while the proteins amount to nearly 16 per cent. It has been calculated that 30 large walnut kernels contain as much fat as two and three-fourths pounds of lean beef, and yet the walnut is used as a supplement to a square meal. Added to this the glass of port, say two fluid ounces, contains besides 180 grains of alcohol 70 grains of grape sugar. In the combination therefore we have all the elements which make for a complete diet, namely, fat, protein, carbohydrate, to which may be added mineral salts. Port and walnuts after a meal are therefor, from a nutritive point of view, "ridiculous excess." The digestive disturbance to which this excess may easily lead is in fact the price paid for an aesthetic indulgence. The peculiar platability of a crushed mass of walnuts occasionaly moistened with an elegant port is a part attributed to the smooth, creamy emulsion which is formed. An emulsion presents elegant flavors in a way which increases their appreciation. It should be added that both walnuts and port wine contain tannin, which is unsuited to some constitutions.

Concerning Gray Hair.

Stieda, a German scientist, with the thoroughness of his race, after long study of the subject, disregarding all popular stories and beliefs, boldly declares that there is no such thing as one's hair turning white in a single night. He takes special delight in brushing aside the tales that the hair of Marie Antoinette turned white the night before her execution, and that the terrors of the St. Bartholomew massacres whitened the hair of Henry of Navarre. He doubts the sudden loss of hair pigment in the case of Marie Antoinette, stating that while she was certainly gray at the time of her execution, she was also gray at the time of the execution of her husband, Louis XVI, nine months before.

The Journal of the American Medical association sets out Stieda's claim that when the hair turns white under ordinary conditions it does so in one of two ways. Either the pigmented hairs fall out and are replaced by unpigmented hairs, or, less commonly, pigment production stops in a growing hair and the colorless portion gradually replaces the darker outer segment. As the growing of a new crop of hair in a single night is beyond the possibilities of even the Seven Sutherland Sisters, Stieda must needs discredit all tales of such miraculous transformation.

Life of a Microbe.

The microbe is tenacious of life, for, according to a French contemporary, Migula found the bacillus leposporous placed on a sheet of glass lives for five years. Germs of potato disease sealed in a tube were living after a period of eight years. In 1879 Bail, of Prague, after a lapse of 18 years, infected a mouse fatally with some bacilli. Nestler investigated cods of earth stored in a herbarium for over half a century, and found 89,200 living spores of the gram. Some earth wrapped in paper since 1824, and protected from atmospheric germs, showed on examination nineteen thousand bacteria to the gram. Eighty-seven years is a ripe age, even for a microbe.

HE ONCE BROKE MONTE CARLO

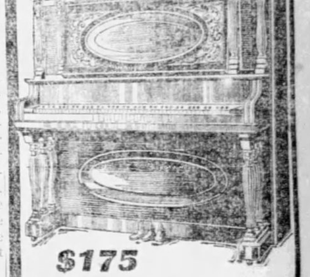
Notorious Gambler Arrested on $200,000 Fraud Charge.

London, Jan. 22.—Charles Wells, known all over Europe as "Monte Carlo" Wells, because he once broke the bank at Monte Carlo, has been arrested, together with a woman companion, aboard the yacht Excelsior at Falmoth on a charge of obtaining 1,000,000 francs ($200,000) by fraud. They are being brought to London for extradition to Paris.

Well at the time of his arrest was traveling under the assumed name of Rebere, one of the many aliases he has frequently adopted.

He first came under the ban of the law in London January 17, 1892, when he was arrested following a series of sensational winnings at Monte Carlo. At his trial the charge was made he broke the bank by a "system," but he denied this. He asserted that he was backed by an American millionaire.

3 Years to Pay for the celebrated **Meister PIANO**



$175

$1 Weekly or $5 a Month

No cash payment down. No interest. No freight charges. No extras.

30 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home and We Pay the Freight

We want you to sample this piano for a month to convince you that it is the best piano in the world at $175, and better than any $325 instrument ever seen. Rothschild 10 year guarantee bond with each piano. We don't want a cent from you until you are satisfied. If you don't want the piano we will send for it.

We own the Meister Piano Co. outright, and instead of paying 30% to 40% commission to agents, we

Sell Direct From Factory To You

Send for the Meister catalog. It's FREE. It's complete and in beautiful colors. A post card will bring it.

ROTHSCHILD & COMPANY, Dept. 109 M Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS.

PATENTS How to

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1912.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

The Main Chance

The man who always has an eye out for the main chance, the opportunity that is bound to come to everybody, has an advantage over his listless neighbor. The wideawake man doesn't miss the good things that come his way. Don't miss the main chance. Follow Blade advertisements closely. When you find what you want, get in communication with the advertiser.

At the present price of golden butter $6,000 isn't too much to pay for a prize cow.

Where is our boasted freedom, when a man like Mr. Lorimer is forced into the senate?

Acetylmethlenedisalicylic acid is the latest cure for rheumatism. Pronounce well before taking.

California is for Colonel Roosevelt first. His is the only boom that thrives well in any climate.

One Missouri farmer is reported to have cleared $100,000 on his 1911 apple and Ben Davis crop.

Governor Wilson is said to be fixing his fences. And he seems to be fixing them with barb wire.

Members of King Alfonso's cabinet can't agree with him. Probably they are not in favor of large families.

Our state pride has been hurt by the Ohio man, 86 years old, who declares that he was never in love.

Violet Euehler was found in New York doing housework. Isn't that a violation of the rules of romance?

We never see a picture of Dr. Mary Walker that we don't feel like refuting the idea that clothes make the man.

According to one professor the earth will cease its revolutions in 5231. If you don't believe it figure it out to suit yourself.

Political prophets say that India has become reconciled to British rule. King George's satin knickerbockers did it.

Italy's war expense is a million dollars a day. To get an idea of the enormous cost reduce a million dollars to spaghetti.

One large railroad has ordered that its pencil sharpeners be discarded. We accept this as another indication that the world is growing better.

"Colonel Roosevelt is still busy felling trees." Only wise men keep in good physical condition, ready for anything that may happen.

One doctor who writes for the magazines says an automobile is a fine thing for catarrh. He doesn't say how often it should be taken.

Much of the success of Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie may be attributed to the fact that they never bet on the other fellow's game.

A Minnesota professor says "race suicide is a peril to posterity." We could hardly expect it to give our ancestors whooping cough and measles.

Colonel Henry Watterson's Tilden has turned out to be a schoolmaster. Mr. Watterson has more pathetic political experiences than any other living man.

Convention hall in Baltimore is to be equipped with five hundred electric fans. But it may take more than five hundred electric fans to keep Mr. Bryan cool.

Few men would have been reckless enough, a hundred years ago, to make the prediction that an American hen would ever win the world's egg championship.

Any man who can't recall an old-fashioned winter in a sleigh, with her sweetness snuggling close and the stars twinkling poetry, has a poverty-stricken memory.

"The Wright brothers have succeeded in making the aeroplane foolproof." Which may make the spectators feel that they are not getting enough thrills for their money.

It has been suggested that to keep our toes warm during zero weather, all that is necessary is to concentrate the mind upon them. Non-believers can accomplish the same result by twiddling theirs.

One scientific person declares the time will come when a man may be placed in cold storage and resurrected when needed again. There will be a few candidates ready for [illegible] after the Baltimore con-

WHERE IS THE TREASON.

A reader who signs himself "Smith" and who may or may not be connected with the federal government in a salaried capacity, closes a lengthy communication dealing with The Blade's political policies with these words:

In opposing the renomination of President Taft The Blade and its management stand indicted and convicted of treason to the Republican party.

The criticisms of this newspaper by its readers are frequently merited and always welcome, but in this specific instance The Blade must most emphatically refuse to accept either the indictment or the verdict. Far from proving false to its convictions as an independent Republican newspaper, The Blade believes and knows that in its opposition to Mr. Taft's renomination it is reflecting the most sincere spirit of Republican partisanship—a spirit that holds Republican principles and progress far dearer and more sacred than the supine observance of party etiquette or the personal fortunes of any man or group of men.

The Blade believes that in the light of more than a half-century of splendid traditions, it of right holds Republicanism and American patritoism synonymous terms. It believes that the history of the Republican party marks more of human progress and offers more of hope for the forward movement towards complete liberty and equality than does that of any other political agency in this or any other country. And so believing, it is the unalterable conviction of this newspaper that any policy or ambition or purpose that points the way to Republican defeat is conceived in party sin, born in party iniquity and must, in the end, prove intolerable to the mass of patriotic Republicans throughout the land.

For those Republicans who believe that President Taft can be re-elected The Blade has no word other than sympathy. There are many of them, perhaps. They are sincere men and honest Americans and they are entitled to their belief and the fullest exercise of their rights in that belief. But for the active politicians, the men whose work and duty it is to study political conditions and accurately to forecast political activities and campaign probabilities, another story must be told. They know, if they know their business at all, that nothing short of a miracle can elect Mr. Taft. They know that his administration has been a bitter disappointment to the country; that the mass of voters are not inclined to accept his excuses or permit his return to executive power. They know that the wise and patriotic course for the Republican national convention to pursue is to choose a leader who can lead to victory, not a candidate foredoomed to defeat.

Knowing these things, these men are deliberately moving towards party disaster. The President's sullen determination to force a renomination at whatever cost to his party and his country are reflected in the attitude of his supporters everywhere. They are opposing popular expressions of opinion, holding fast to machine methods, swinging the patronage lash, promising nominations and appointments, begging and bullying and browbeating, using every device and trick known to old school practical politics. And all the while they know and admit among themselves that their success at the nominating convention will spell certain defeat at the polls.

In the light of these facts—and they are facts—where do the readers of this newspaper feel the charge of treason will lie? Will it lie against those who brave the White House frown and the White House fist in an honest effort to serve the party and the country honestly? Or will it hold against those who, urged by mistaken loyalty to outworn tradition, or by selfish purposes and ambitions, are seeking to force the Republican party into a course that must lead to certain defeat and possible destruction?

BY THEIR BACKS HE KNOWS THEM.

The Gaekwar of Baroda was careless in his manners at the durbar in Delhi. In acknowledging his subjection to the emperor of India, he bowed from the shoulders and not from the hips like a jackknife. When he passed from the presence he turned his back, whereas court etiquette directs that one shall keep his face toward the throne and let what might happen to his heels happen.

The moving pictures of the durbar are being shown in London and, sure enough, there is the Gaekwar of Baroda, curt and indifferent as to his majesty, but exceedingly anxious not to be tripped up and sent sprawling. All this is exciting London tremendously. Crowds pack the moving picture theatres just for the opportunity of hissing the Gaekwar of Baroda.

No one—unless it is the Gaekwar—is really sorry the thing occurred. In the degree of their hisses, King George is assured of the loyalty of his subjects at home. The subjects enjoy feeling they, themselves, know to a dot the niceties of court behavior, and would infinitely prefer falling on the backs of their heads to showing their king they have backs.

GOVERNOR WILSON'S "BREAK."

Why Governor Woodrow Wilson should have found the friendliness of Colonel George Harvey of Harper's Weekly irksome is clear enough. Colonel Harvey's associations and sympaties have been with the High Finance interests of which J. Pierpont Morgan is lord and master. He has been bitter and unrelenting foe to Theodore Roosevelt. He has been apologist for those things which are now most dreaded and most threatening.

But why Governor Wilson should have included Colonel Henry Watterson with those friends whose friendliness was harmful is not at all clear. Colonel Watterson is no supporter of J. Pierpont Morgan, no sympathizer with High Finance, no upholder of exploitation and plutocratic omnipotence. He is spoken of as a Democrat of the old school, but that is a confusing term as applied to him. Harmon is a true old school Democrat and Mr. Watterson wastes no admiration on Judson Harmon.

We might have found entertainment in Governor Wilson's little hint to Colonel Harvey. But we grieve that anyone should so have misunderstood the friendliness of Colonel Watterson. It was unfair. It was unfortunate. If Mr. Wilson had been the least acquainted with Colonel Watterson's eyes he would have seen also that it was highly dangerous.

THE COMPENSATION ACT.

Upon reading the decision in the employers' liability case, one cannot but think that the state supreme court has undergone a marked change in its point of view and that it is less convinced than it was that the constitution is a barrier to advanced thought. With all due credit to those who framed the measure, we cannot help entertaining the suspicion that a few years since the law had been pronounced unconstitutional. Assuredly a great light has been seen in the courtroom of the supreme justices.

The effects of the law are not to be measured now. They are still to undergo the test of time. It can be seen that personal injury suits will cease to be so large a part of the litigation in the state. Immense savings will be made in lawyers' fees. And here the action of the state bar association in furthering the bill, though it meant pecuniary loss to many of its members, ought to be given the fullest praise. Best of all, the liability law represents a step out of the cruel selfishness of industrialism and important progress in the cause of humanitarianism.

The compensation act is only one of many reforms that will be broached in Ohio in the next decade. It is of immense value as a precedent. The correction of abuses and the adjustment of benefit and opportunity are made the easier for this law's passage and the stamp of O. K. by the state supreme court.

THE GERMAN ELECTION.

The expectations of the Socialists, of Germany were not fulfilled by the elections of last Friday. They had pinned their faith on getting back 38 Reichstag seats lost in the elections of 1907 and on capturing a few more in addition. They recovered 14 seats.

The Socialist strength in the German empire is still not to be held in contempt. From the precautions taken against rioting, it was clear that the government was extremely uneasy over the outcome, dreading lest the excess of joy over victory might lead to demonstrations against the authorities. Yet the Socialist program in the present elections was not as radical as have been platforms of American parties which have been denounced by Socialists as capitalistic. The Germans sought for concessions, more than they sought to establish a communistic state. They demanded liberties already enjoyed by citizens of France, England and America. Until there is universal manhood suffrage in the empire, the Socialists there cannot even consider the adoption of a full program embodying the principles of Markism.

The present day Socialist party of Germany does not correspond with the party bearing the same name in the United States, though the two organizations are in sympathy. The German Socialists might better be pronounced Liberals.

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in February

We have just mailed to all of our subscribers whose time expires during the month of February a series of special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. We advised you in these columns last month regarding a bill before congress urging an increase in newspaper postage just double the present rate charged, and stated that if such a bill should be passed it would be absolutely impossible for us to continue the favorable terms for subscriptions to the Toledo Weekly Blade that we are now offering. Notwithstanding this serious situation now confronting us we have decided to continue during the next four or five months the exceedingly low propositions which we decided upon at the beginning of our subscription campaign last fall, and will take our chances of incurring large increased expense if the special bill should pass.

We feel absolutely certain that you will appreciate our liberality to the extent of promptly renewing for the coming year and also by inducing as many neighbors and friends as you can to join you. We particularly wish to call your attention to the fact that it is very important that all who receive our February proposition give attention to their renewal before March 1, because when a name is dropped from our list, the address is entirely lost to us, and we are therefore unable to make the offer again.

Read carefully our several propositions. We are certain that all who sent us a club of ten last February, and received as a premium a pair of lace curtains, will do the same this February. We also wish to suggest to the many who sent us clubs of four last year, that it will not be very difficult to make their club ten. Our February proposition this year should bring us double the number of subscribers received last year.

WHOM SMUGGLING PAYS

The smugglers who got into the country with their goods and were caught afterwards were responsible for contributions to the amount of $4,204,115 to the government last year. The fines they paid reached $308,879 in 1911 as against $147,563 in 1910. One firm settled out of court to the amount of $1,180,000 for duties besides paying a fine of $50,000.

There is money in smuggling—for Uncle Sam.

TIME IN WASHINGTON.

The President, in recommending the extension of the merit system, said it would "have important effects in securing greater economy and efficiency. The view that these offices are to be filled as a result of political consideration has for its consequence the necessity that the President and members of congress devote to the matter of patronage time which they should devote to questions of policy and administration."

Mr. James J. Hill was once urging a farmer to adopt a better feeding scheme for his stock, one that caused assimilation of food faster and put fat on more quickly.

"What's time to a hog?" the farmer asked.

What—it will assuredly be asked in Washington—is time to a representative or senator if he doesn't give it to hunting up jobs for his political workers?

ONE FORM OF HEROISM.

A small boy once wrote that pins had saved thousands of lives by people not swallowing them.

Down in North Carolina, a native wounded his neighbor in the breast and the neighbor, in due time, gave up the ghost. The murderer was indicated, sent to jail and brought to trial. But he was soon free again because his attorney showed the court that the word breast was spelt "brest" in the indictment, and that inasmuch as there is no such thing as a "brest" in even the most remote parts of the human anatomy, his client ought immediately to be discharged. The court agreed with him.

The letter "A" has saved the life of a citizen of North Carolina by the clerk not using it.

THE NEVER-FAILING WAY.

Dr. James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan, and a friend made a journey on horseback through the south in 1850-51. At Harper's Ferry, the two were welcomed by a man who made them a "sort of speech." In the course of it, the native said:

"Gents, you can see plenty of pretty girls in Virginia, with Virginia fortunes, ten niggers, and if you want to marry one, you can do it fast enough. You can tell her you are an abolitionist. She kisses you a few times, says the niggers are doing well enough. Pretty soon you would fight for them niggers. It is so, gents. Now, gentlemen of the north, why can't we be united?"

Dr. Angell says the man was far gone with drink. That may be. But nevertheless he hit upon the one infallible formula for bringing about a change of political opinions.

POLITICS IN BELFAST.

Winston Churchill, of the British ministry, is scheduled for a speech on home rule in Belfast early in February. The opponents of home rule are preparing against his coming.

Five thousand men who are unfriendly to the home rule cause will rush the doors of the hall in which the speech is to be made. Thus, Churchill's audience will be entirely hostile to him and it is possible it will not even listen to him. Seventy-five thousand other men are to be crowded around other halls so, that, in case the first is abandoned by the home rulers, there will be no welcome for him elsewhere.

Query: Has American politics advanced beyond this stone age characteristic as exemplified by the tactics employed in Great Britain, or is American politics weak and puny and hopelessly poisoned with the virus of fair play?

THE WAY OF POLITICS.

Those persons who are attempting to show that the boom for Theodore Roosevelt has its inception in Wall street have strangely atrophied memories.

They have forgotten that it was Wall street which fought Mr. Roosevelt most bitterly in every effort he made for the cleansing and reform of business. It was Wall street that promoted the candidacy of Joseph Cannon, implacable enemy of Roosevelt. It was Wall street that provided the sinews for the Fairbanks boom, after Joseph Cannon was proved impossible. Fairbanks was everything that Roosevelt was not. It was Wall street that invented the term "Roosevelt Panic" and has since worked it tirelessly.

Statements born of politics are of few truths and full of humor.

THE WOOING HAM.

The department of agriculture is about to issue a treatise on the ham. The work will discuss this primary article of human existence from the utilitarian point of view and from the artistic. Its cure will be gone into at length, from the slow, careful and solicitous rites obtaining at Smithfield to the rude processes of Chicago packing houses. Its ancestry—the rude forefathers of the ham—its nature and temperament and the best ways of treatment in the kitchen are to be described in detail.

Ham, it has always seemed to us, varied more than other articles over which blessings are mumbled in degree of palatableness, fragrance and invitation. The variation is due to the manner of approach. If a person is off his appetite, ham does best when served as an Arizona breakfast—something else for the man and the ham for the dog.

But supposing you have been hunting, rising early and staying late. You have to trudge home over a rough road. You pass a farmhouse and from its open door there comes the sound of sizzling ham and the heaven's breath of its perfume. It matters not if that ham sprang from a razorback hog in the wilds of Arkansas. It matters not then if that ham has been cured with acetic acid. It makes no difference if it be cut with the grain, fried on the stovelids, abused and misrepresented, tortured and heaped with indignities of condiment, you recognize that that ham is the most glorious flower that grows, the world's desire, the inner fountain of Eden, the pillar of fire by night, the sweet influences of the Pleiades and the deliverance from envy, hatred and malice and all uncharitableness. For the next three miles you can't say a word to your companion because of a watering mouth.

MR. TAFT "RECONCILED."

A dispatch from Washington to a New York newspaper says that "President Taft is now reconciled to the fact that there is no chance of obtaining a federal incorporation bill at this session of congress."

Mr. Taft's ideas of federal incorporation, as embodied in his message to congress, were mild and calm. He proposed that incoropation should be wholly voluntary. It should amount mostly to an evidence of good faith and those who failed to avail themselves of the opportunity must expect to take the consequences if their remaining outside the incorporation office should be construed as evidence of intention to operate outside the law.

Remembering that to Mr. Taft the Sherman anti-trust law is a work of faith and prosecution under it a labor of love, it was altogether surprising that he should have asked for an incorporation law at all. It was inconsistent with his views. It ran counter to his opinion that the "crutch of combination" ought to be thrown away. The suggestions, measured and tranquil as they were, yet were at variance with his reliance upon the Sherman act.

It is true that Mr. Taft is "reconciled to the fact that there is no chance of obtaining a federal incorporation bill at this session of congress" it required no great strain upon the President's hopes and desires to come to that sense of reconciliation.

WHAT THEY'RE AFTER.

It is no famished longing for news which keeps the New York newspapers at their frantic task of attempting to smoke out Mr. Roosevelt. They would much prefer to print the story of a prominent light of the Great White Way who has adorned her poodle with earrings, or to conduct a crusade against the "Grizzly" dance in Hoboken as being competitive to Manhattan.

Their interest in Mr. Roosevelt's position toward the presidential nomination is far more fervent than any eagerness to supply the country with exact information. The interest is personal. They don't want Mr. Roosevelt to run.

A deep and abiding hate exists in the offices of New York newspapers against Mr. Roosevelt. They have never truly liked him, even when they have supported him. He is too American for them. He smacks too much of the flavor of the country that is west of Buffalo, a small and detestable section in the opinion of New York. From time to time, Mr. Roosevelt has stepped upon the toes of New York editors either by worrying them by his attitude toward Wall street or by his frankness in pointing out their indecency, their yellow streaks and their sniveling hypocrisy.

The game of badgering Mr. Roosevelt is to force him, if it can be done, into saying that "under no circumstances will I accept." But even should the New York newspapers succeed in irritating the ex-President into crossing that bridge before he came to it, they wouldn't be happy. They'd still pull the blankets up over their heads o' nights until after the party convention.

ALWAYS RIGHT.

While the state campaigns of 1910 were on Mr. Roosevelt sharply criticised a decision handed down by Judge Baldwin, of Connecticut, since elected governor.

The ex-President was immediately set to rights by those vastly learned institutions, the New York newspapers. They pronounced Mr. Roosevelt an anarchist, a mud-slinger, a fool and other things to the same effect. Encouraged thereby, Judge Baldwin jumped into the mess and threatened a suit for defamation of character. Upon the tide of the advertisement and his own indignation, the judge was elected to the governorship.

The supreme court of the United States has reviewed the case which was responsible for Mr. Roosevelt's remarks upon Judge Baldwin. It has found that the judge was wrong. The ex-President's law was better than Baldwin's.

But so far, we have seen no acknowledgment in the New York newspapers, that they were not perfectly right in pronouncing Roosevelt a firebrand. And we never will see it. Only with the divinity do they share the accomplishment of infallibility.

SHOWING RESPECT.

The rules committee of the upper house of the Kentucky legislature has decided that the president of the senate must be cloaked with a higher dignity. Before the president enters the chamber a sergeant-at-arms will bring the senators to their feet with a tap of the gavel. They will remain standing until his illustrious person has walked in, adjusted his coat tails and seated himself.

The lieutenant governor of Kentucky may possibly require all this pomp and circumstance, but we've known men of that office who were given more respect than they deserved if their fellow citizens remained in the same township with them, standing or sitting, drunk or sober, in church or in jail.

OFFSET.

The will of Richard T. Crane, the wealthy iron manufacturer of Chicago, who attracted so much notice as a violent opponent of collegiate education, provided these charities:

One million dollars endowment for a pension fund for the benefit of Crane company employes.

One million dollars to establish homes for dependent widows, to be established, presumably, together with manual training schools for the children of the dependents.

One hundred thousand dollars to the United Charities as an endowment fund for the Mary Crane Day Nursery.

Twenty-five thousand dollars to the Visiting Nurse association.

Ten thousand dollars to the Lake Geneva Fresh Air Home.

A man who rode a hobby even more unintelligent than that which the late Mr. Crane spurred so hard could this way more than offset whatever harm he might have done.

THE BUNCH THEORY.

The idea that fires, accidents and troubles come in "bunches" is pure superstition. Anyone can prove that. Yet it is among those to whom mishaps are most likely to occur that the superstition prevails the strongest.

A few years ago, two wrecks occurred a day or two apart upon one of the railroads running into Toledo. Trainmen did not purpose waiting for the third to come as it chose. So they deliberately caused a locomotive to be ditched, called out the wrecking crew and felt immensely relieved. The existence of the superstition and the nervousness caused thereby would explain why railroad accidents come in "bunches." But it would not explain why fires come in groups. It would not explain why a number of deaths that are not accidental sometimes afflict a family in the course of a few weeks.

The superstition is all wrong. It ought to be eradicated from the minds of all persons who are sane and reasonable. But——

Nature is bound to have her own way in the matter of distributing aches and pains. And, anyway, weak man could never make up his mind just where he would like to have a pain located.

Now and then a man can be found who can recall half a dozen funny stories, but can't remember a single fact that is detrimental to the interests of a trust.

A Pittsburg paper advises people to take the weather as it comes. That's all right, but don't expect us to go out and meet a cold wave half way.

"Under the snow the violets are sleeping." That sounds like poetry but to say practically the same thing of the groundhog would be prose.

There could be only about two good reasons for rejecting a sweet leap year girl's proposal—poverty or a previous condition of servitude.

Governor Woodrow Wilson says "animated moderation" is his ideal. From which we infer that he doesn't ride a motorcycle.

Two may not be able to live as cheaply as one, as tradition says, but they can keep warmer on the same amount of fuel.

Sunday School

THE BIG CROWD OUT OF SIGHT

International Sunday School Lesson for January 28 Is, "Presentation in the Temple." Luke 2:22-39.

By William T. Ellis.

Japan was greatly stirred last year by the appearance of some two million pilgrims from rural parts at the dedication of new gates for a Buddhist temple in Kioto. The new-fangled city folk who have been taking on city ways, were surprised by these old-fashioned country-people, with their simple ways and unchanged faith in Buddhism. It was like the sudden reemergence of the Japan of half a century ago. Somewhat similarly, Americans have been amazed at the great Holy Name processions of the men and boys of the Roman Catholic churches; and at the huge parades of men at Sunday school conventions. The Men and Religion Movement is planning a great national demonstration to be held in Washington next April, for the same purpose.

This is a sort of visualizing of the reserves. The public is surprised to find that there are so many people of this kind in the world. It has not imagination enough to see them unmassed, as they stand, each in his own place, all over the land, and all over the world. The lesson of Simeon and Anna, which the Sunday schools study today, is one that needs learning. Here were a man and woman, waiting, watching, working in the temple for the salvation of Israel. Their first concern was for the religious welfare of their nation. All about them raged ecclesiastical strife, ruthless business, high politics; they went steadfastly on their prayerful way, seeking the one best thing. There were many others like them in the land. So there are today. This is the first great lesson. God still has his sevens of thousands. There are a countless host of people who care more for the kingdom than for aught else. They do not make so much noise and display as the men who are interested in baseball; but they bulk larger in the nation's development.

Two Old Folks and a Baby.

This is what newspaper editors call "a human interest" story. Stately in its simplicity, it has to do with two old persons in the temple, unprofessional religious devotees, and with a little baby brought by its prents to fulfill the Mosaic rites of purification. There is spiritual ecstacy of a high order narrated; but it is the humanness of it all that first holds the reader.

The old folks were hearthungry and spirit-thirsty. They did not really know what they wanted, save that a great spiritual longing possessed them. Their mystical desires were satisfied, they suddenly realized, when this chubby, cooing beautiful baby of six weeks was brought before them. Then their vigils and prayers bore fruit in an instant's flash of recognition; where others in the temple saw only a Galilean artisan and his young bride and their baby, these saints, with spiritual discernment, saw the Coming One. As the sculptor saw the angel in the block of marble, as the farmer saw the harvest in the seed, so, in the helpless, indifferent infant, these deep eyes perceived a Redeemer.

The Old Man's Song.

Titters and giggles on the part of the young sometimes greet an od man's ardent expression of religious fervor. I saw an aged Afghan praying aloud one day in the Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, and if ever devotion and supplication were real, his was. A few persons, mostly elderly, gathered around him, but most passed by, regarding him as a curious spectacle.

More than a dozen years ago an old man, a country preacher from Maine, came down to Boston to Clarendon Street Baptist church. It was a time of crisis for the Missionary Union, and Dr. A. J. Gordon's church was famous for its missionary interest, so he naturally went there to pray with fellow disciples He was asked to take one of the prayers—and he prayed for an hour! The young folks were amused; but the spiritually ripe said they had never before heard such agonized praying. A missionary secretary was present; and the following week told the story in New York, whereupon one rich man was so moved that he liquidated the society's debt; thus quickly bringing an answer to the old countryman's prayer.

Such rapt and engrossed spiritual devotion sprang to Simeon's lips, and he cried, in words which millions have sung as the "Nunc Dimittis,"

"Now lettest thou thy servant depart, Lord,
According to thy word, in peace:
For mine eyes have been seen thy salvation,
Which thou has prepared before the face of all peoples:
A light for revelation to the Gentiles,
And the glory of thy people Israel."

What is involved in that beautiful psalm, of salvation and light and glory, may not be amplified here, though it is a theme for deep study. It leads straight out into the offices and character of Jesus Christ. Wiser than many since who have known more of the life of Jesus, Simeon perceived that he was first of all to be a saviour. This old world, then as now, needed not so much more wisdom, more erudition, more prosperity, but it needed salvation from its sins, and light for life's way.

The Dedicated Baby.

While listening to Simeon's song, let us not overlook the occasion for it, and the theme of this lesson. Jesus was born a Jew; that is the fact which has been in the background of the thought of multitudes of people, as during late weeks they have read in the newspapers of the question of Jews in Russia. In full fellowship and blood kinship with the Chosen People was the Son of Mary. He was born under the law; steadfastly he sought to "fulfill all righteousness." In every respect he had the inheritance of a child of the covenant.

So, after the mannor of all Jewish children, Jesus was circumcised and named on the eighth day after his birth. The rite of circumcision was doubtless performed by Joseph himself. The Mosaic law required (Lev. 12:2-4) that 40 days after the birth of a child, the mother should present herself with her babe to the priest and make an offering of purification. Ordinarily, this should by a yearling lamb; but in the case of the poor, two doves or two pigeons could be substituted. A precious truth, of the fellowship of our Lord with all of earth's common people, is wrapped up in the fact that Mary and Joseph offered, at the dedication of the Babe who was to be humanity's Hero, Example, Teacher and Redeemer, only two young pigeons. Thus early was he identified with the ordinary men and women of the world.

"This is the gospel of labor,
Oh, ring it ye bells of the kirk!
For the Lord of Love,
Came down from above
To live with the men who work."

The Babe at the temple has its message. The old fashion of dedicating children in infancy to God is not as prevalent as it once was. One reason given why there are so few young men offering themselves as preachers is that they have not been dedicated to God since infancy, and reared in the atmosphere of consecration. Modern parents want their sons to be rich and great; whereas the one supreme requirement is that they be God's, seeking to live the life that corresponds to His will.

The Marvelling Mother.

"Whenever you lay your hand upon a child's head you lay it upon the mother's heart," says a wise man. The words of Simeon at the presentation of Jesus meant most to Mary. She and Joseph marveiled at the things which were spoken of him. What light these wonderful words shed upon her own deep dreams and desires nobody knew. Who has plumbed the depths of a mother's heart?

From this career of motherhood many women are wilfully turning aside in our time. They do not want to be troubled with children. The best of them (if there is any real difference in the whole selfish, thoughtless lot) want time for books and music and art and public service—as if any education could be equal to that imparted in God's own school of motherhood; and as if any public service could for an instant compare with the rearing of sons and daughters into noble men and women! The worst of the lot avoid motherhood because they want to be free to pursue pleasure, and the vanities of life; little foreseeing the emptiness and hunger of heart that await in the days to come when there are neither children nor grandchildren to drive away the loneliness of age. When God ordered human society, and set the solitary in families, he knew what he was about.

True, a sword was prophesied for Mary's heart; for mothers suffer more in children's sorrows than children suffer themselves. What of that? Who that knows life would exchange the sufferings of love—the fears, the separations, the physical pains, the bereavements—for the barren ease of a loveless life? The very sorrows of love have a joy all their own. Well could the widow Anna, and the prophet Simeon, and the childless Elizabeth hail Mary as blessed among women. She was a mother; and her Son was also the whole world's Saviour.

Varieties

Cuba imports most of its stone from Canada.

Last year the number of cigars smoked in the United States was close to eight billion.

The estimated wealth of the United States is $125,000,000,000.

There are about 16 deaths for every birth occurring at sea.

Sixty per cent of the population in Japan live by cultivating the soil.

By the addition of pulverized mica concrete is made to imitate granite.

Soda will brighten china that has been burned or darkened by long use.

Jerusalem has evicted its dogs and introduced the latest sanitary device.

In point of time Europe and America are nearer together now than London and Edinburgh were 200 years ago.

The Canadian Northern railroad will enter the city of Montreal through a three-mile tunnel under the famous Mt. Royal.

Seattle, it is reported, is to emulate New York city and perhaps Chicago, by erecting a 42-story skyscraper.

A sawmill man manufactures excellent cord wood from sawdust and shavings. The material is compressed into molds by steel plungers.

English engineers have succeeded in building a paper making machine that will turn out 650 feet of newspaper, 175 inches wide, a minute.

From Australian pine bark experts have extracted 14 to 40 per cent. of tannin, against the 8 per cent. obtained in England from oak bark.

A London medical journal advocates the better airing of banks, offices and business premises over Sunday as a means of improving public sanitation.

French, German and English are taught in the schools of Holland, and pupils are required to pass an examination in these languages before graduation.

When a Japanese maiden desires to show marked attention to her lover, she uses the sharpened point of one of her finger nails in writing to him.

John Feeney, a Boston hotel porter who was killed by falling down an elevator shaft, left a fortune of $50,000, based upon the tips he had received.

Recently the French government put into effect a plan for distributing daily weather reports to vessels on the Atlantic by wireless from the Eiffel tower.

Petroleum gives us asphalt paving, permanent ink for printing, dyes of brilliant hue, and all kinds of rubber articles which without the oil could not be manufactured.

London has 50 theatres licensed for the performance of stage plays, with seating capacity for 60,842 persons, and 48 music halls, capable of seating 68,783.

According to insurance figures, when the wife dies first, the husband will survive nine years, but when the husband is first to go the wife will survive 11 years.

The municipal improvements made in Berlin in our generation constitute it one of the wonders of the world. The amount devoted to such betterments is $80,000,000.

Opals expand with heat to a greater degree than any other precious stones. They are frequently lost because the expansion forces open the gold bands in which they are set.

The Pennsylvania Medical society has started a state-wide campaign of publicity to educate the people of that state to recognize cancer and seek prompt treatment.

The cocoanut palm has one peculiarity. It never stands upright. There is a Malay maxim to the effect that "He who hath seen a straight cocoanut palm will surely live forever."

After ten years' controversy, it has been decided in France that the industry of gathering old corks and making use of them a second time is not detrimental to public health.

In return for the white pine, the Douglas fir and the black walnut, Europe has given North America the Norway spruce and maple and the Scotch and Austrian pine.

Last year the consumption of coal in this country was 502,000,000 tons in round numbers, in England 200,000,000 tons nearly, and in Germany about two hundred and fifty million tons.

The bureau of statistics shows that American automobiles are shipped every year to Mexico, the West Indies and various countries in South America, Asia, Oceanica and Africa.

A new grain, known as black winter emmer, has been evolved after years of study by Professor Buffum, who conducts an experiment farm in the Big Horn basin near Worland, Wyo.

A new range employs both electricity and steam. An electric current cooks the food on top of the range and also generates steam, which is conducted into the oven to cook its contents.

Business men have been surprised to learn that the United States treasury department only introduced double entry bookkeeping in the conduct of its affairs within the last four years.

A collection of buttons dating from the nith century, left by a man who recently died at Ghent, in France, is valued at $40,000. It began with a button taken from the robe of Charlemagne.

Soldiers deployed along the northern border of Yellowstone park fire their rifles continually to keep the thousands of elk from leaving the grounds until the open season of hunting is over.

Switzerland now receives more tourists from the United States than from any other nation except its next door neighbor, Germany. Last year the Americans registered at Luzerne numbered 26,000.

New York city is the largest and oldest incorporated of the 158 large cities in the United States. Its land area is 526 square miles, as against Chicago, which ranks second, with 190, and 129 in Philadelphia.

When Mr. Edison reaches success with his concrete houses and is able to build them for $1,000, he expects to be able to furnish such a house completely with concrete beds, tables, etc., at about $200.

Paris finds it more and more difficult to get enough drinking water in summer. Even Lake Geneva does not seem too far as a possible source of supply. Its water has recently been analyzed with this end in view.

An English engineer proposes a 2,200-mile railway from Port Said, Egypt, across Arabia to Basra, at the head of the Persian gulf, and thence prolonged across Persia to join the Indian railways via Quetta.

FAT is Danger

SHOWING REDUCTION OF 98 POUNDS.

Mrs. J. H. Wooldridge writes: "*My figure and appearance are greatly improved; have had 98 lbs.*" 1000 other testimonials, men & women, with all addresses will be given you. I will send you without a cent of expense on your part a FREE PROOF TREATMENT FREE, if you suffer from fat. Takes fat at rate of 1 lb. a day, reduces fat permanently. I will also send free BOOK of VALUABLE ADVICE—costs absolutely nothing. Write to-day. I will send all FREE. Dr. Bradford, Address: DR. BRADFORD, 34 Bradford Building, 20 E. 22d St., New York. (*Licensed physician by the State of New York.*)

Trusses Like These Are a Crime

Get rid of Straps and Springs and be CURED. Fully written for our free cloth-bound Book of Advice, containing facts which took us 30 years of day-after-day experience to learn. It tells how 299,000 people were benefited in a simple and inexpensive way. Book explains why doctors should not be allowed to sell their trusses; explains the dangers of operation; why it is no longer necessary. Exposes the humbug of "appliances," "plasters," etc., and puts you on guard against throwing money away. Explains how the wonderful Clothe Self-Massaging Pad cures by strengthening the weakened muscles while you work. Sent on 60 days' trial to prove it. Sent in plain wrapper—no leg-straps—no body-springs—no metal to rust—no torture—no discomfort—no big appliances to get lost—no trusses

The Peace Page.

OUR COOK BOOK

By BLADE HOUSEKEEPERS.

Griddle Cakes.

These cakes if made with one-third bread crumbs soaked over night will be lighter. Raised buckwheat cakes are far more wholesome if one tea-cup of crumbs is stirred into one quart of warm water. Add one cup of buckwheat flour, one teaspoon of salt and one cup of "shorts," now called second grade flour. It is said to contain the hard germ, or muscle-making part of the wheat. It is the color of amber wheat flour, and has a creamy taste in soda biscuits or minute pudding. Moisten one-half cake of dry yeast or use one-third cup of soft yeast in the buckwheat and set in warm place. When light add one-half cup of milk or water with a half a teaspoon of soda in it. Stir well but do not beat, and have a hot griddle.—"Marietta"—of Ohio.

Hints on Economy.

Save your dry bread and make savory dishes with it before it gets so old that you have to break it up with a hammer. Dry toast when lightly and evenly browned, and taken slowly, with or without butter is equal to zwelbach, so much approved. If dipped toast is preferred place some butter half the size of an egg in basin with half a teaspoon of salt and pour over it one pint of boiling water. Dip in eight half slices of bread and place in a hot dish. Heat the mixture in which the bread was dipped and pour over the bread. This is delicious with mashed potatoes and stewed and fresh fruit. If milk is preferred for the dipping-mixture it should not boil. A beaten egg stirred in the hot milk adds to the looks and richness. The bread may need to soak in that mixture about ten minutes before serving. Do not forget the salt and a bit of butter. Some like a teaspoon of sugar added also.—Marietta.

Potato Salad.

To make potato salad, dice cold boiled potatoes and a few onions, mixing them with the following dressing: One heaping teaspoon of flour, one level teaspoon of salt, one level teaspoon of ground mustard, three heaping teaspoons of sugar, one egg and one-half cup of vinegar. Mix all the dry ingredients, then add egg and vinegar and cook in double boiler until thick. Thin to the proper consistency with cream. Put the salad in a dish, and take four cold boiled eggs, separating the whites and yolks, and with a fork mash very fine. Cover the salad with alternate strips of yellow and white.—Kathleen, of Pennsylvania.

Creamed Oysters.

This recipe was contributed by an Illinois reader of the Peace Page. Open a can of oysters a few hours before you are ready to use them, and empty the contents into a bowl. Drain off the liquor and heat it. Put a pinch of baking soda in a cup of rich milk. Cook until well-blended three tablespoons of butter and two of flour. Then pour upon them the hot oyster-liquor and the milk. After a moment's beating add the oysters. Cook until the oysters are very hot and the sauce smooth and thick, stirring it all the time. Then return the egg and sauce to the oyster mixture and put over the fire for a minute. Stir hard, season with salt and white pepper, and pour the whole upon rounds of butter toast. Place in the oven for a minute before serving.

To Fry Dry Bread.

To Marietta of Ohio is due this recipe. Have the griddle or saucepan nearly as hot as if one was going to make griddle cakes. Put a teacup of cold water and a level teaspoon of salt in some convenient cooking utensil. Grease the griddle with fryings of ham fat. With a fork dip the half or quarter slices of bread in the salty water and place them on the griddle. Turn when browned and add more fat. When crisp on both sides the bread is done and can be eaten with syrup.

Suet Pudding.

One cup of suet, or two tablespoons of lard, one cup of raisins, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, and one teaspoon of soda. Flour the mixture to a thick batter and steam two hours. —Mrs. M. A., of South Dakota.

Our Correspondents

You are very welcome, Myrtle Furgason, and we want you to write again. Tell all the interesting things you see and think.

A letter from L. R. M. expresses discouragement that he never sees his letters. You must not be discouraged. There are so many who write that time is required to reach all.

That was a most fascinating letter you wrote, Mrs. Betsy Smith. It will be printed soon. Write us a letter of the old days, ways and people.

A girl in West Virginia who signs herself Grandmother's Pet declares that she belongs to the lovers of dishwashing, too, and that she should be included in the order of Ardent Lovers of Dishwashing. She asks why the Montana Cowboy does not write more, and also Captain Jack, as they were very interesting.

Thank you, Mrs. Ralph, for the poem and for the thought that made you send it.

A West Virginia reader desires the recipe for checkerboard cake, No. 1. Her copy has been lost. Can some one supply it?

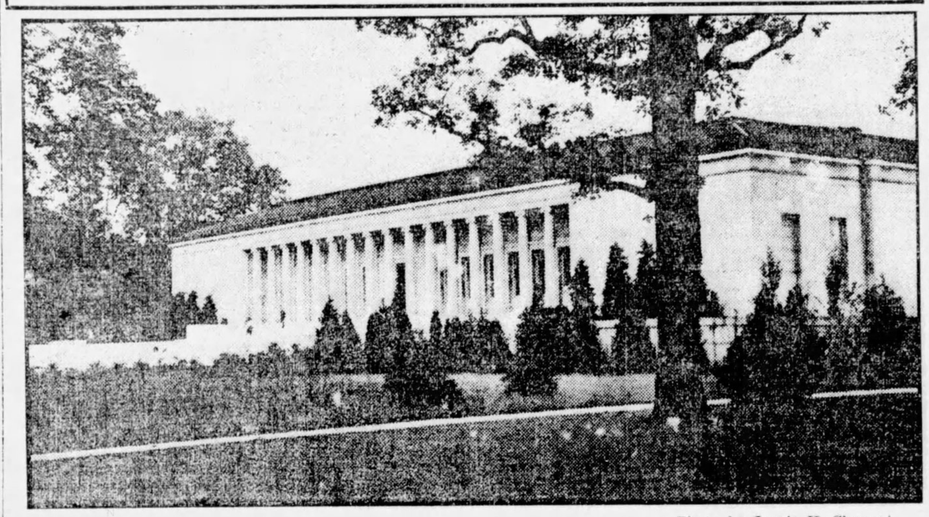
A good suggestion on modern schools is made by a "Farmer's Wife from Tenn." The right sort of schools for the children is a very important topic to the mothers who are watching out for the welfare of their children. Many letters are received on this subject and we want to hear more about it. Mothers, write us some letters on your ideas about the schools for the little ones.

Red Wing of Ohio writes as follows: "Here is another who would like to join the Grand United Order of Ardent Lovers of Dish Washing. I am almost 17. I live with my grandparents in the country. I have two hobbies, music and horses, and I surely love them."

A St. Louis man has been sentenced to obey his wife for six months. At the end of that time she ought to have him trained to jump through a hoop.

Science is going to abolish the cradle. After which it may attack the go-carts.

Magnificent New Toledo Museum of Art



—Photo by Lewis H. Clement.

An event that marked an epoch in the artistic history of Toledo and that was a prophecy for the future of art in the entire middle west was the formal opening of the new Toledo Museum of Art on Wednesday, January 17. The building is of white marble in a Grecian style. It is located in the very heart of Toledo's residence district, in a grove of oak trees. Before the building there is a broad terrace of granite and marble which has a large fountain and pool in it. This terrace leads to the main entrance, which contains the sculpture court, twelve large exhibition galleries, a free art reference library capable of holding 5,000 volumes, the business offices of the museum and the auditorium, which will seat four hundred people. Hidden by the terrace there is a ground floor with eight exhibition rooms and club rooms, workshops and rooms for receiving, packing and storing pictures. The building and grounds represent an expenditure of $500 000, one-half of which was the gift of the president, Mr. Edward Drummond Libbey, and the rest of which was raised by popular subscription. Scott Place, the site of the museum, was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Drummond Libbey and was formerly a part of some land belonging to Mrs. Libbey's family.

The simplicity of the Grecian has been carried inside the building as well as out. The great hall of sculptures is a cool, still place of high white columns and of beautiful mouldings in black, dark blue and green. Green draperies sweep away from the pillars and it is like an enchanted palace of another world. To the right of this hall at the front are three smaller galleries hung in dark red. The small galleries on the left front are also hung in red, but the remaining large halls are hung in olive green.

POETS' CORNER

THE SHIP THAT NEVER RETURNED

Author Unknown.

On a summer day, when the waves were rippled,
By the softest, gentlest breeze,
Did a ship set sail, with a cargo laden,
For a port beyond the seas;
There were sweet farewells,
There were loving signals,
While a form was yet discerned,
Tho' they knew it not, 'twas a solemn parting,
For the ship she never returned.

Chorus.

Did she ever return?
No, she never returned,
Her fate is yet unlearned.
Though for years and years
There were fond hearts watching
For the ship that never returned.

Said a feeble lad to his anxious mother,
I must cross the wide, wide seas.
For they say perchance in a foreign climate
There is health and strength for me,
'Twas a gleam of hope in a maze of danger.
Her poor heart for her youngest yearned,
Yet she sent him forth with a smile and blessing,
In the ship that never returned.

Only one trip, said a gallant seaman,
As he kissed his weeping wife,
Only one more bag of this golden treasure,
And it will last us all through life.
Then I'll spend my days in my cozy cottage
And enjoy the rest I've earned.
But, alas, poor man, for he sailed as the commander
Of the ship that never returned.

THE OSSIAN'S SERENADE

Author Unknown.

Oh! come with me, in my light canoe,
Where the seas are calm and the sky is blue;
Oh! come with me, for I long to go
To the place where the mango-apples grow.
Oh! come with me and be my love!
For there the jungle's depths I'll rove;
I'll gather the honeycomb, bright as gold,
And chase the elk to its secret hold!

Chorus.

I'll chase the antelope o'er the plains,
The tiger's cub I'll bind with chains;
And the wild gazelle, with the silvery feet,
I'll give to thee for a playmate sweet!

I'll climb the plam for the cuckoo's nest;
Red peas I'll gather to deck thy crest;
I'll pierce the cocoa's cup for the wine,
And gather the roses—if thou'lt be mine!
Then come with me, in my light canoe,
Where the sea is calm, and the sky is blue;
For if you linger till another day,
Storms may arise, and love decay.

THE LONG AGO

By B. F. Taylor.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the River Time,
As it runs through a realm of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and musical rhyme
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,
As it blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like birds between
And the years in the sheaf, how they come and they go
On the river's breast with its ebb and its flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical isle up the River Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are straying.

And the name of that isle is the "Long Ago,"
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow,
There are heaps of dust—but we love them so!—
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of songs, that nobody sings,
There are parts of an infant's prayer,
There's a lute unswept and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments our loved used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shores
By the mirage is lifted in air,
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar
Sweet voices we heard in days gone before,
When the wind down the river was fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be the blessed isle,
All the days of our life until night;
And when evening glows with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing in slumber a while,
May the "Greenwood" of soul be in sight.

I SHALL NOT PASS THIS WAY AGAIN

By Sam Walker Foss.

Right words and shrewd, good William Penn,
I shall not pass this way again.
My long way and the winding track
Which I pursue will bend not back.

Mayhap it stretches very far
Mayhap it winds from star to star;
Mayhap through worlds unformed
Its never ending journey runs,
Through worlds that now are whirling wraiths
Of formless mists between the suns
I go—beyond my widest ken—
But shall not pass this way again.
So, as I go and cannot stay
And nevermore shall pass this way
I hope to sow the way with deeds
Whose seed shall bloom like May-time meads
And flood my onward path with words
That thrill the day like singing birds
That other travelers following on
May find a gleam and not a gloom,
May find their path a pleasant way,
A trail of music and of bloom.
* * * * * * * * *
Strew gladness on the paths of men—
You will not pass this way again.

An Indiana man who spanked his wife goes to jail for one hundred days with a poor opinion of the country that professes to guarantee him life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

LUMBERMEN OF W. VIRGINIA

Dear Blade Readers—As this is my first time to enter your merry circle I will give you something along the line of charity. First, I must tell you where I live and what occupation I have. I reside on a farm among the mountains of West Virginia, in a lumber district, about twenty miles from the railroad. I work part of the time on the farm and sometimes with the lumbermen in the forest. These rough men of the forest, as they are called, I find to be the most hospitable set of men that I have ever met. I might make a little change in the wording of the famous speech made by Logan, the Indian chief to the white men, and apply it to the lumbermen of West Virginia. "We appeal to any man, if ever he entered our cabins hungry that we failed to feed him, and that if he came blind and crippled that we failed to aid him." I remember a particular incident that occured while I was working in the woods some years ago that will bear evidence of the charity shown by these rough men of the forest. An old man whom I imagine was about sixty years old entered our company some time toward the last of September. It was the time of the year when the frost was pretty sharp in the nights and the air was chilly. The old man was only in camp a few days before I noticed that he was a victim of consumption. The few nights he was with us he coughed hour after hour and kept us awake till morning. I asked him one morning if he had had a home and what had induced him to come to the camps. He told me that he had no home of his own but that he lived with a daughter who resided in the western part of the state, and that he had started out at the age of sixty to make his own living. But after coming to the camps he found that the life was too rough for a man of his age. There he was, among strangers, away from his friends completely and out of touch with them, and not enough money to pay his fare back to his daughter. I made the old man's troubles known to the rest of the boys. It was the bully of the camp, the ring-leader of the poker-players, who after contributing a neat sum himself, took up a collection and received money enough to send the old man home and an additional five dollars for medicine. It was a light-hearted old man we sent to his daughter. I shall not write more now but if I am welcome I shall come again—Mountain Boy.

A TENNESSEE GIRL

Dear M. G. R.'s—I am from the good old state of Tennessee. I live in the middle of the state, near the Tennessee river, and also near the Duck river in the great corn belt called the Big Bottom Land. The land here grows from 60 to 90 bushels of corn per aere. There is a great deal of wheat planted and also peanuts raised on the upland. It is like a town street on the public highway from Paint Rock to Trotter's Ferry, on the Tennessee river, nine miles distant, which is the county seat road, and which has also been surveyed for the Bristol to Memphis highway, purposely for automobiles. Our little home is in sight of this road, and we have two rural routes leading from the N. C. & St. L. railroad, which supplies the upper part of the bottom land. This land starts at Denver. The other rural route supplies the lower part and starts from Johnsonville.

We have several churches, dry goods and grocery stores and one high school. The people here take great pride in fine horses and mules. We ship all our corn to Denver. Some years they ship from five to eight hundred carloads. The people also raise a great many cattle and hogs for the market. Our school terms here are generally six months long. I have two sisters and three brothers. —Black-Eyed Ruth, Tennessee.

PORT TOWNSEND

Dear M. G. R.'s—Having never read any letter from Fort Townsend, I thought I would write and tell you all about our little city. Port Townsend is beautifully situated on a peninsula on the shores of Puget Sound. It is a town of about 6,000 inhabitants and has a beautiful mild climate with plenty of rainfall. The summers are long, bright and sunny, and our winters, although quite rainy and cold are likewise as cheerful. The sun, even in winter, does not forget to shine on old Port Townsend. And the scenery is simply marvelous. Far to the south west and north are large forests of fir and pine, and to the eastward stretch the Rainier mountains and to the southwest the beautiful Olympics. In Port Townsend near the straits of Juan de Fuca, is situated the headquarters of the Pacific Coast forts, the artillery post of Ft. Worden. Directly across the bay is Fort Casey and a little to the southeast lies Fort Flagler. The forts are very beautiful and in summer they hold field day by which they show the people of the town how they pitch their tents in war time, and give us marching military parades. In summertime they hold retreat at 6 and all the companies form in ranks and just as soon as the gun is fired the sixth artillery band plays the "Star Spangled Banner" and down comes the beautiful banner of stars and stripes.

Before closing this letter I wish to draw the attention of the readers to the placid waters of the Sound. In summer and the most part of the fall the water is as smooth as a mirror, large forests of trees lie along the banks, and all summer long launches, row boats and sailboats are seen skimming over the water with a company of happy people. Although Port Townsend is a small city with no street cars or manufacturing plants, I would not exchange our quiet old place for any of the large eastern cities.

I hope this letter will find all the readers enjoying sleigh riding and ice skating, I am—A Happy Reader of The Blade, D. L., Washington.

A REMINDER OF OLDEN DAYS

Peace Page.—Perhaps a descriptive letter of years ago would be interesting to the readers of this page, how the boys and girls went to Sunday school without shoes or boots until they were well into their teens, to the old log church, with slabs on pegs in the ends for seats or rails laid on blocks of wood. The Sunday suits for men were made by hand, and the girls thought they were fashionably dressed if they chanced to have a new calico gown. They didn't know of rats, wigs, or fashions then and they all knew how to cook, sew and keep house. Houses were made of round logs, and in one of the nice houses the logs were hewn on two sides. The chimneys were made of stone or sticks and mortar, with big fire places. Iron bars went across with hooks on which to hang the pot to boil the venison or pork to roast. A large oven with a lid covered in hot coals and asnes is where the bread was baked. Wheat bread and coffee was only had sometimes on Sunday morning or when sister had company. The pumpkin was cut in rings and hung in the attic to dry. The cat had its place by the fire, and was given a cat hole to go in and out at will. How well I remember that hole by the muddy tracks. And the trundle bed that was kept under the big bed by day and was brought out at night has not lost its charm. The bed served the younger members of the family in turn, but as we grew older we were promoted to the attic by way of a ladder up through a scuttle hole. And the sound of father's shoe hammer could be heard in the fall season nearly all hours in the night, or the hum of the spinning wheel, or the sound of the old loom where the woolen blankets were woven that we cuddled under on cold, snowy nights when the snow would blow through the crevices upon us. This acted as a tonic like a morning bath, and then down stairs to a big log fire that kept us skipping around to keep from burning. Well, some of us are near the 100th mile stone; all are living and enjoying reasonable health, that goes to prove that the old time ways were alright for nine chaps. The good old German people would tell of their wild game hunts and a neighbor visitor was always welcome. I am sure if we could spend an evening as of old with them our time would be well spent. But alas! they have gathered over in that bright clime where no parting shall come. With respect to all.—L. M. G., W. Va.

A Paragraph or Two

One-half the world doesn't know how thin the other half spreads the butter.

What has become of the good old-fashioned mother who used to name her son Abner?

One man has traveled nine thousand miles to marry a Denver girl. She cant help being impressed with the feeling that he is in earnest.

Undoubtedly suffrage sentiment is spreading. A New York parrot screams "Votes for women!"

Laura Jean Libbey says the average man is a fool in love affairs. But what's the use of telling?

Save your hips. They are going to be in style again.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health Happiness and
Good cheer.

A LETTER FROM OREGON.

Dear Sisters—It has been over a year since I have written to the Cozy Corner, and this morning as I sat reading the Peace Page and all the good things it contains I thought I'd come again and tell you how much it helps me and also try and tell you a little about our town. Roseburg is situated in the southern part of the state and is surrounded by beautiful hills which are almost mountains. Mt. Nebo looms up before me as I look from my window. Many splendid times I have had climbing along its sides, gathering the wild flowers. The Oregon Soldiers' Home is located about a mile from town and is a very beautiful place, and a splendid home for our dear old boys. My father is one of them. I will send you a picture of the headquarters building and one of them all, if I can find one. We have a mild climate here and can raise almost anything. The principal thing is fruit. This year it has been almost a failure, but last year hundreds of peaches and apples went to waste. My husband and I still help each other with our work and are as happy as ever. With love to the Peace Page readers.—A Happy Wife, Oregon.

FROM THE FRUIT COUNTRY.

Dear Readers of the Peace Page—I shall pick up my courage and write a few lines. I have read The Blade ever since I have been old enough to read. We live in Hampshire county, West Virginia, 21 miles east of Cumberland, Maryland. There are mountains all around us and that is about all we can see. This is a great fruit country. We live on a farm of 258 acres which was a great peach orchard a few years ago. There are a few trees yet, that are 19 years old but there are not many. We set out 1,500 peach and 525 apple trees this spring. My husband and I have been married for seven years and we have no children so we are just two old people together. Our ages are 31 and 34. This is a fine country for game, with plenty of wild turkeys. The Blade readers should come out and go hunting with me. I think the Old Jigger from up the Creek would enjoy a turkey hunt. If I have not tired you all I will come again.—Mrs. Vancie McElfred, W. Va.

FROM THE "TREASURE STATE."

Dear Blade Readers—I have seen only one letter so far from Montana, the "Treasure State," and I certainly think it is one. Helena is often spoken of as the mountain-framed city. It lies in a valley surrounded by tall mountain ranges. We have a cabin in the hills and go there every summer. There are many deer and bear in the hills. You eastern people don't know how fine life really is in the west. Whenever things go wrong or I feel blue I always read the Peace Page and things straighten out right away. —Mrs. F. W. A., Montana.

A COZY CORNER HOBBY.

Readers of Cozy Corner—Christmas eve was so warm with us that the Yulelog was not needed. Verbenas are blooming in the yard and in the open ground and the violets are blue here in the old North State. Our November was somewhat cool but our December has made up for it. We had holly and mistletoe and no lack of evergreen so we were as Christmasy as the rest of you. Art has not done much for us here, but nature a great deal.

The M. G. R.'s next door are great for hobbies; haven't noticed much said about them in this corner. If I am the possessor of one it must be for quoting. Someone else has, somewhere, some time, said what I would say about everything, so much better than I can that I cannot refrain from borrowing. Dean Swift explains this trait in a few lines to Alexander Pope. "I hope I never read a line, but with a sigh I wish it mine, for he can in a couplet fix more sense than I could get in six." Petroleum V. Nasby once said he never did the best he could at any time or place out of respect to the memory of Patrick Henry.

If we could all make a hobby of being kind to those with whom we meet and mingle it would pay. If we could only take for our motto, the one used by one of the wisest statesmen of the nineteenth century or probably of any century, "With malice toward none, and charity for all" the world would be a better place.—R. B., Colfax, N. C.

A FEW LINES FROM MICHIGAN.

Dear Cozy Corner—I am going to ask for just a wee space among you for a moment. I am 22 years old and I have been a reader of The Blade for over 10 years. I live in the fruit belt of old Michigan. Some of the finest flavored peaches and apples in the United States are grown in this vicinity and any kind of fruit that can be grown in a temperate climate can be grown here with success. I should like to tell you more about the fruit-growing industry and methods, and our fine harbor here and I will if you care to hear about them.—E. F. B., Mich.

Write us about the fruit-growing and the harbor. We shall be glad to have it.—Editor.

AMUSEMENT FOR CHILDREN.

Dear Readers of The Blade—I have been enjoying the feast of good things from week to week and now I feel as though I would like to add my mite. I noticed a mother asking how to amuse the little ones. I would suggest she give them copies of old catalogues and allow them to cut out the pictures and put them in boxes for play houses and when tired of this allow them to try piecing quilt patches. Little folks are like their elders, they like to change to different plays and occupations. You know the old saying, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Thanking the writers for their merry, good letters I am—Ida E. Hixon, Ohio.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

A Letter of Farm Life.

Dear Boys and Girls of The Blade—I am an Iowa girl, 13 years of age and I live on a farm of 150 acres. I go to school and am in the seventh grade. In our school we have splendid times for in playtime we coast on the hills around the school house. I like the country very much. Sometimes I think we have better times in the summer, but when it comes winter I think we have more fun. We have horses and cattle here, but we cannot ride any of the horses yet, for they have not been broken to ride. But I can milk the cows. When it was summer I used to go after the cows. It was about a quarter of a mile but I didn't mind it for there was a long grassy lane that led to the pasture and I used to run down that and make-believe all sorts of fairy-tales—J. S.—Iowa.

Helps Mother.

Dear Readers—My work is helping my mother wash dishes and carry in stove wood and I don't mind doing it for it helps her and we have lots of fun while we are doing it. I have a pet kitten and a dog and I am very fond of them and play with them a lot, for I haven't many other playmates. I have a brother who is older than I. He is 11 and I am only 8.—Mary Hunter, Tenn.

The Land of Flowers.

Dear Children—I thought I would write you a letter from the land of flowers, for even though I am only 11 years old I like to tell people about the place I live as well as any older people do. My father has a farm of 76 acres and he raises vegetables for the market. I like to help him with it for we get such a lot of them. We raise corn and potatoes and peanuts. We have had one freeze this winter, but no snow so far. A freeze is a very bad thing for us to have now, for it spoils so many things that we want to market.—Jettie Kennedy, Florida.

Living on a Claim.

Dear Readers—May I come in for a few minutes? I am a girl 13 years old and I have three brothers and no sisters. We are now living on a claim four and a half miles from Ingomar. Its lonesome here, for our nearest neighbor is four miles away, but by spring we will have close neighbors, for a lot of people have filed claims close to us. I have lived in Iowa, Arkansas, North Dakota and now here in Montana for three months. The country here, at first, seemed so queer to me but now I have grown used to it. The climate is milder than in North Dakota. In my next letter I shall tell you something about Montana.—Gladys Angele, Montana.

An Indiana Hunter.

Dear Boys and Girls—I am a little Hoosier boy, ten years old. I lived in a city in Southern California for five years but I like the country far better than the city. I don't think a city is any place for children to live for there aren't many places for them to play. I have a pet dog and six ducks. I wonder how many of the boys and girls of this page have ever been hunting. I went with my father and I killed a rabbit January 13. We have a big snow now. Next time I shall tell you about the place where oranges grow.—Willie Martin, Indiana.

SHORT AND SWEET

Pugnose, of Oregon.—Your last letter did not "fall in love with the waste basket" until we had read it and enjoyed it. Write often and tell us something of the place you live, or the things you like to do best. Perhaps we can print it.

Esther Bird, Ohio.—And the same to you and many of them. Hope the new year is being all that you want. Thank you for the poem.

Bertha Short, Pennsylvania.—You should be proud that you are a "farmer's girl." That is a very nice thing to be. You must not be discouraged if your first few letters are not printed. Each letter gets better, and by and by, one of them becomes so interesting that we have to publish it.

Gladys Miller, Michigan.—We wish we might taste of your good fried cakes or cookies or pies righ hot out of the oven. They must be good. You are right when you say it's as necessary to know how to bake as to play the piano. And sometimes more so.

Marie Wendling, N. Y.—"Florence B. Swisher, of West Virginia, says she goes to school six months a year but I go nine." Nevertheless we guess your playtime looks just as good to you and seems just as pleasant to you in the three months as it does in the six months of the little West Virginia girls.

Here is a little boy who is some relation to William Jennings Bryan. His name is Waldo Jennings Wood. "My mother is my teacher, and I like her very much, she is fine," he says.

That is the right spirit, Tudy, come again. You will get into print one of these days, if you keep after it that way.

"I live on the Spruce Fork of the Coal river, six miles from the nearest railroad," says Stella Burgess, of West Virginia. We should like to have gone to that pie party with you. A good pie is nearly the best thing to eat that we know about.

Fifty Years a Blade Reader

Mrs. Eliza Powell is now in her 86th year and is hale and hearty. For 50 years she has been a reader of The Weekly Blade, having taken the paper in her family continuously since 1862. Mrs. Powell has lived in Kansas most of her life since 1848, and still makes the Sunflower state her home. She is spending this winter with friends in Iowa. She is a native of Indiana, having been born in that state in February, 1826.

"I am the last leaf on the tree," says Mrs. Powell. All other members of her family have gone. Her mind is still bright and she is an almost constant reader. She keeps pace with current events and takes great interest in the affairs of the nation.

Home-Made Toilet Soap.

Put six gallons of water in a pot. Dissolve six pound of salsoda in it. When it boils, pour it over 2½ pounds of white lime, unslaked. Stir well and let stand for two days, stirring it often. Pour off the clear lye. Place over the fire, adding four pounds of tallow and six pounds of lard. When boiled, perfume with two ounces of sassafras oil. Color with vermillion. Pour in a tub or tight box to harden.—Mrs. C. Kuntz, Illinois.

FAT VANISHES
ONE POUND A DAY

BY NEW DRUGLESS METHOD

TRUE SUCCESS AT LAST

DOUBLE CHIN GOES QUICK

Two Hundred Thousand Women Made Happy With This New Knowledge Through a Copy of This Remarkable Book, "WEIGHT REDUCTION WITHOUT DRUGS." Isn't This Convincing Evidence As to Its Value?

SEE ME HERE!
I LOOKED AS FAT AS AN OX BEFORE I REDUCED MY FAT

HERE I AM AFTER REDUCING 37 LBS. IN FIVE WEEKS WITH MY HARMLESS HOME TREATMENT

THE JOY OF LIVING IS THE HERITAGE OF THE LEAN, I WAS STOUT—AND I KNOW

My friends were charitable, and they called it **obesity;** others referred to me as being STOUT, but I know, it was just plain bulky weight. I was miserable,—you, too, are equally miserable if you are too stout.

To reduce your weight you must find the cause, you must get at the very reason.

I FOUND THE CAUSE—THE REST WAS EASY

Before I succeeded, I tried everything within reason and some things beyond reason.

It was maddening—disgusting.

All I had to do was to remove the cause, and I swear under oath, that by my simple method, without drugs, medicine, harmful exercises, or starvation diets, I reduced my weight 37 pounds in five weeks, and guarantee that I can do the same for you. I do not use medicine of any kind or worthless stuff to rub on the body but a simple home treatment; even a child can use it without harm. Through this marvelous combination home treatment, I succeeded because I had found the right way. I can now climb to the summit of Pike's Peak with ease. I could not do that until I had taken off 37 pounds of my ponderous weight.

If you are interested in your own happiness and health and figure, you will permit me to tell you how to reduce your weight "Nature's Way."

It is astonishing the thousands of grateful letters I am receiving. J. E. Bolselle Box 422, Great Bend, Kansas, writes that he lost fifty pounds with my harmless treatment. W. L. Schmitz, Montevideo, Minnesota, lost thirty pounds in thirty days. Mamie McNelly, Deslode, Missouri, writes that she lost sixty-five pounds with this new method, and I can send you thousands of names of satisfied customers who have given me permission to use their names. I never publish any name without written permission.

I WILL SEND THIS BOOK TO YOU AT MY EXPENSE

Send for my book, "Weight Reduction Without Drugs." It is yours for the asking, and I will be glad to send it to you, postage prepaid.

I have found that the best way to know happiness to to give it.

Sincerely your friend,
MARJORIE HAMILTON
Suite 6041 Central Bank Building, Denver, Colo.

Every reader of this paper, who has the slightest interest in Miss Hamilton's remarkable new treatment, should write her promptly for all she agrees to send free, for as she has said, her book, "Weight Reduction Without Drugs," is entirely free; you have everything to gain and nothing to lose; but the book is expensive and you may, if you wish, send a two-cent stamp to help pay postage.

ick Women of America

A WORD FROM ME MAY MAKE YOU WELL

Confide your womanly troubles to me as other sick women have done. They have been made well—so can you. I am a woman and mother. Write me today and

I WILL HELP YOU FREE

As a woman, a mother and Specialist in Female Troubles, I want to speak a word to you for your health's sake, because I believe a few words out of my broad experience may be all you need. I want to advise you quickly before your health and life become incurable. If you suffer profuse or painful periods, from weakness, nervousness, periodic pains, from weakness, nervousness, periodic pains, from weakening drains, backaches, headaches, from weakening drains, backaches, headaches, from general feelings, with such distressing symptoms of disarrangements of the menses as hysterics, hot flashes, sinking or giddy spells, nervousness, irritability, despondency, indigestion, dizziness, fainting, disagreement, dissatisfaction, dissatisfaction, dispondent, fading, failing, and any Prescription, Letter and Book will go to you Free and prepaid in plain wrappers. Address Dr. Julia D. Godfrey, A 90, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

health, as it has thousands of other women. You will be the gainer and you can write me in full confidence. My womanly and professional knowledge will tell me what your sufferings signify and I will at once send you Free one of my own prescriptions which I have used in other cases just like yours. With the special prescription, I will send you a letter advising how to treat yourself privately in your home, and my 122-page Home Medical Book for women. Just tell me, in your own words, how your trouble affects you, mail the letter today and my Prescription, Letter and Book will go to you Free and prepaid in plain wrappers. Address Dr. Julia D. Godfrey, A 90, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

12 CALENDAR FREE
RT will send a handsome 1912 wall calendar in ill send a handsome 1912 wall calendar in colors and gold, and a big assortment of Valen- tines and Easter and other post card novelties and booklet of how you may you will show the best of your friends. A. S. Fo- ts I send. 1 of your Price List Free. anger, 233 So. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RRY, Rich, congenial and anxious for pondence; particulars and photos FREE. The Messenger, Sta. D, Grand Rapids, Mich.

RRY WEALTH AND BEAUTY. Marriage Di- rectory FREE. Tell when married. New Plan. Box 814, E., Kansas City, Mo.

Marry RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos Free (sealed) Standard Cor. Club, Grayslake, Ill.

RRY Catalogue, with hundreds of photos and de- scriptions FREE. Pay if suited. ELECT CLUB. Dept. 46. TEKONSHA, MICHIGAN

ITS CURED NO CURE NO PAY—In other words you do not pay one small professional fee until cured and satisfied. Germa American Institute, 881 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

FT RUINS $5,000 GOWNS

rs. Depew Is Made Ill When Elevator Destroys Importations.

New York, Jan. 20.—Mrs. Chauncey Depew, Il., whose husband is a phew of former Senator Depew, sterday is mourning the loss of arly $5,000 worth of gowns she re- ntly brought from Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Depew live at the otel Plaza. The gowns were pur- ased abroad and were kept in a unk. This, it is reported, was cut two when an elevator upon which was being loaded dropped nine ors.

Costly silks and laces were strewn ong the landings all the way down d hardly a square foot of the ma- rial remained intact. When the news as told to Mrs. Depew she wept and as so ill, it is reported, that it was cessary to call a physician.

RE IN FAMOUS STRUCTURE

ale Dormitory, Where Nathan Hale Lodged, Is Damaged.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 20.—Old outh Middle, the dormitory official- known as Connecticut hall, on the ale university campus, was threat- ned with destruction by fire just as apel bells rang this morning. The emen subdued the flames, which d started among the furnishings of me of the students occupying one the upper rooms. The damage was mall.

Old South Middle is the connecting nk between the old college and the esent one. Within its walls Nathan ale, of revolutionary fame, lived. he original structure was put up in 70. In this building lived Noah Vebster, and later John C. Calhoun. President Taft spent last night in he hotel a short distance away, but as not disturbed.

ARNEGIE ASKS WITNESS FEES

nd Is Going to Trouble to See He Gets Them.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Andrew Car- egie, multi-millionaire, is having rouble collecting from the govern- ent $28.70 in witness fees for his re- ent testimony before the house steel ust committee. He told the com- ittee when testifying that he was onored by its invitation to appear, hat he would frame in gold his sub- ena and expense vouchers and keep hem forever. Later, however, Mr. arnegie apparently changed his ind, for on January 17 he signed his xpense voucher and it was received day by Jerry South, chief clerk of he house.

It calls for 454 miles of travel at 5 nts a mile ($22.70) and for three days itness fees at $2 a day ($6).

The notary in New York who wit- essed the voucher of Mr. Carnegie, ailed to affix his seal. Not until this etail is remedied will Clerk South ive up the money.

READS SHED, BUT NOT BLOOD

dols Are Victims of Latest Chinese Massacre.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 20.—News of a eodless "massacre" at Canton was rought by the Kamakura Maru. A arge force of the "Dare-to-Do" brig- de of the revolutionaries proceeded o the "Temple of Horrors" and be- eaded the dols. Throngs of Chinese heered the "idol slayers" as they arched through the streets carrying he headless josses and shouting to he people that their gods were use- ss. They smashed between three nd four hundred josses. The joss tick sellers and a large number of orshippers were driven from the emple.

The "Temple of Horrors" brought considerable revenue to the late uthorities.

RECIPROCITY DEFEAT COSTLY

Winnipeg Figures It Has Lost $7,500,000 on Grain Market.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—According to fig- res compiled in Winnipeg, western anada has lost $7,500,000 on the Winnipeg grain market alone by the lection of the proposed reciprocity compact.

Several times this amount has been st in the three western provinces hen all natural products are taken nto consideration, bringing the total p to at least $25,000,000.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Jan. 23.—Weakness in wheat early today was explained by lower cable quotations from Liverpool and Buenos Ayres. Aside from more or less bearish factors that develop from time to time, are the heavy supplies at terminal points and the liberal visible. Chicago has twice as much wheat as a year ago, in public and private elevators. The United States visible supply must decline something like 10,000,000 bu. a month if the bins are to be enyways near emptied by next July. Toledo opened ¼c lower with cash at 98⅜c, July at $1.01¾ and Sept. at 96c. In the first hour the market was about steady.

The decrease in the world's visible supply steadied the late market somewhat. Closing as follows, Toledo was down about ¼c. Cash 98⅛c, May $1.01⅝c, July 96¾c.

Corn eased off ¼c all around on the call in sympathy with wheat. Weather reports were rather favorable. May started at 67⅝c, July at 67¾c and Sept. at 67¼c.

Final corn prices: Cash 65¼c, May 67⅜c, July 67½c, Sept. 68c.

Following other grains, oats opened about ¼c off with May at 52½c, July at 47c and Sept. at 52c.

Cash oats closed at 51¾c, May 52½c, July 47c, Sept. 42¼c.

Clover seed lost 5c in the first half hour. Receipts were 40 bags, against 665 a week ago. Shipments were 200 bags, compared with 182 a year ago. At 10 a. m. the market stood at $13.85 at a around.

Selling orders exceeding the buying call, clover eased off later. The close was $13.75.

TOLEDO.

				Close.	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 22.
Cash	98⅛	....	....	98⅛	98⅜
May	1.01⅝	....	....	1.01⅝	1.02¼
July	96	....	....	96¼	96¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	65¼	65½
May	67⅝	....	....	67⅝	67½
July	67⅞	....	....	67¼	67¼
Sept.	67⅛	....	....	68	68
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	51¾	51¾
May	52½	52⅝	....	52½	52⅝
July	47	....	....	47	47¼
Sept.	52	....	....	42¼	42¼
Clover Seed—					
Cash	13.90	....	....	13.75	13.90
May	13.90	....	....	13.75	13.90
Feb	13.90	....	....	13.75	13.90
March	13.90	13.92½	....	13.75	13.90
No. 2	....	....	....	13.35@13.45	....
No. 3	....	....	....	13.10@13.25	....
Rejected	....	....	....	12.85@13.00	....
N. E. G.	....	....	....	9.00@12.25	....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	95	95
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.40	7.40
Jan.	....	....	....	7.40	7.40
March	....	....	....	7.45	7.45
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	12.20	12.25
Jan.	....	....	....	12.20	12.25
March	....	....	....	12.30	12.35

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.00⅛	1.00⅜	1.00¼	1.00⅝	1.00⅞
July	94⅝	94⅞	....	94½	94⅝
Sept.	95¼	....	93	93⅛	93⅛
Corn—					
May	66	66⅛	65⅝	66	66⅛
July	65⅜	....	....	65⅝	65⅝
Sept.	65⅞	66	....	65⅞	66⅛
Oats—					
May	49⅝	....	49½	49⅝	49⅝
July	45	45⅛	....	44⅞	45⅛
Sept.	40¼	....	....	40¼	40⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	1.05	1.05⅛	....	1.04⅞	1.05⅛
July	....	....	....	1.01	1.01¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	98⅜	99⅛	....	98⅞	99⅛
July	93⅛	....	....	93	93⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.05⅜	1.05⅝
July	....	....	....	1.06⅛	1.06¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.04⅜	1.04⅞
July	....	....	....	1.05	1.05½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	....	....	....	16.50	15.50
May	16.05	....	15.97	16.10	16.05
July	16.25	....	16.17	16.27	16.20
Lard—					
Jan.	9.30	....	....	9.37	9.30
May	9.42	....	....	9.52	9.42
July	....	....	....	9.62	9.55
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.40	....	....	8.45	8.40
May	8.62	....	....	8.67	8.62
July	8.65	....	....	8.75	8.97

Money and Stocks.

New York, Jan. 23.—Wall Street.—The leading speculative issues were under pressure at the opening of the stock market today and prices gave way moderately. United States Steel was sold heavily and lost ½. The Hill stocks weakened after their recent rise, both Northern Pacific and Great Northern preferred falling ½. American Telephone and Railway Steel Spring dropped a point and Union Pacific ⅝. Texas Company rose 4¼.

Although the stock market early in the day was affected unfavorably by the heaviness of some of the leading issues, especially United States Steel and the Hill shares, it displayed considerable underlying strength, and quotations stiffened after the selling orders had been cleared up. United States Steel was influenced by the report of the corporation commissioner and by the proposed cut in steel duties. Heaviness of the Hill stocks presumably was due to profit taking, and the shares rose briskly when pressure from this source was removed.

Bull operations were concentrated to a large extent in Reading. The ease with which that stock was lifted to 158¾, thereby making up more than its dividend of 1½, which came off the price today. Western issues were in moderate demand, and Union Pacific sold a point above its earlier low level.

Bonds were steady.

Some of the specialties responded to pool manipulation, but the general railroad list was quieter and slightly off from the best. Third Avenue was freely bought at an advance of 1¾, and American Can preferred reached 94.

Dullness was accompanied by lower prices in the afternoon, the reaction from the best reaching ⅜ of a point in Reading and about ⅛ point in other active stocks. A few specialties were distinctly heavy. American Telephone and Western Union sold a point below yesterday's closing.

New York Stocks.

New York, Jan. 23, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	136⅝	137	136⅜	137
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
Atchison	100	100⅜	100	100⅛
Am. Car & F. Co	52⅜	52¾	52⅜	52⅝
Anaconda	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Amal. Copper	64⅝	65¼	64⅜	64⅝
Am. Smelters	72	72⅝	72	72⅛
Am. Steel Fdy	30	31	30	30
Am. Tel. & Tel	140¼	140¾	140	140⅝
Am. Tobacco pfd	107⅝	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛
Am. Cotton Oil	48¾	48¾	48½	48½
Am. Beet Sugar	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
Biscuit com	148½	148½	148	148
Balt. & Ohio	105⅞	106	105⅛	105½
B'lyn R. Trans	78⅜	79⅛	78¾	78⅝
Beth. Steel com	32	32	32	32
Chicago & G. W	18	18	18	18
Canadian Pac	211⅜	212	211¾	211⅝
Clover Leaf	137⅜	137⅝	137¼	137⅜
Colorado Fuel	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜
Ches. & Ohio	72¼	73½	72¼	73½
Central Leather	19¾	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
Consolidated Gas	141	141	140	140
Can. common	123⅝	124⅛	123⅝	123⅝
Can. pfd.	93	94	93	93⅝
Chino Copper	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
Corn Product com	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Del. & Hudson	171	171	171	171
Distillers' Sec	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Erie com.	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31¼
Erie 1st pfd	51½	52⅜	51½	51⅜
Erie 2nd pfd	42½	42½	42	42
Gt. Northern pfd	131	132½	131	131½
Gt. Central	141¼	141¾	141¼	141¾
Interborough com	18⅞	19⅛	18⅜	18⅝
Interborough pfd	58¼	58⅞	57⅝	57⅝
K. C. Sou. com	28	28	28	28
Lehigh Valley	166	166⅜	165⅜	165⅜
Louis. & Nash	155⅞	156⅜	155⅜	155⅜
Laclede Gas	107½	107½	107½	107½
Missouri Pacific	40½	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛
M. S. M.	133	133	133	133
Miami	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
North. Pacific	118⅜	119½	118½	118⅝
National Lead	54	54	54	54
Nevada Con's.	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19¼
Northwestern	142	142	142	142
North Am. Co.	76¾	77½	76⅝	77
N. Y. Central	105¼	105¼	105	105
N. & W. com	109⅜	109⅞	109¼	109¼
N. & W. Con. 4's	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Ont. & Western	38½	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛
Penn. Ry	123⅞	124⅜	123⅝	124¼
People's Gas Co	105⅞	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
Ray Con's	18	18	17⅝	17⅝
Reading com	156½	158⅜	156¼	157
Rock Island	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24½
Rock Island pfd	51	51	51	51
Rep. I. and S. Co	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Ry. Steel Springs	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼
South. Ry	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾
St. Paul	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼
South. Pacific	110⅜	110⅝	110⅜	110½
So. Pac. Con. 4's	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
Texas Oil Co.	85¼	85¼	84¾	85⅛
Texas Pacific	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
Union Pacific	167⅜	168¼	167¼	167¼
Union Pacific pfd	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Un. Pac. Con. 4's	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
U. S. Steel sg	66	66⅛	65	66¼
U. S. Steel pfd	111⅜	111⅞	111¼	111¾
U. S. Steel 5's	104	104⅛	104	104
Utah Copper	56	56½	55¾	55¾
Virginia Chem.	56	56	55½	55½
Wabash com.	7	7	7	7
Wabash pfd.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
Western Union	84¾	84¾	84	84¼

Toledo Produce.

Quotations are based on what is charged the grocery trade. Retail necessarily are higher.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 28½@29c; solid pack, 37½@38c.

Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 30c; rolls and prints, 31c; dairy, prime, 30c; packing stock, 21c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16@17c; New York state, 16@17c; brick, 19c; limburger, 16@18c; Swiss, domestic, 20c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 30c; strictly fresh, 36c; current receipts, 33c; storage, case count, 29c; candled, 30c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow, $3.00; red, $2.75; Valencias, large case, $4.25@4.50; garlic, 10c.

Celery—Michigan, small bunches, doz., 25c, 40 and 50c; Cal., $1.00 bunch.

Lettuce, 13c head; Cal., case, $5.50.

Rhubarb—Doz., 65c.

Cucumbers—Doz., $1.35@1.50.

Tomatoes—Fla., 4-basket crate, $6.00@6.25.

Mango Pepper—Crate, $4.00.

Potatoes—Michigan, 150-lb. sack, $3.00@3.25; bu., $1.20@1.30; Bermudas, bbl., $4.75.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.85.

Turnips—Bu., 50c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 2@2½c; ton, $40.00.

Cauliflower—Cal., doz., $2.00.

Onions—15@18c.

Vegetable Oysters—Dozen, 30c.

Hot House Radishes—25@30c.

Carrots—Bu., 75c.

Cranberries—Oak Bog, basket, $3.00; bbl., $8.50; late Howes, $9.00.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.00@1.75.

Oranges—Florida, $2.60; Cal., $2.40@2.75; Indian River, $3.75@4.00.

Lemons—California, $4.25@4.50.

Grape Fruit—$4.50@5.00; Atwood, $5.50@6.00.

Apples—Greenings, $3.25@3.50; Baldwins, $2.75@3.50; Russets, $3.00; Kings, $4.25.

Grapes—Malaga, $5.00@6.00.

Figs—California, white, whole, 50-lb. box, 85c; pound; Turkish, 15@16c.

Dates—Tunis, 12-ounce box, 15c.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 7c; heavy and rough, 6c; calves, 13c; fair, 10½@11c.

Turkeys—Alive, 16@17c; dressed, 20@22c.

Fowls, 10c; dressed, 12c; chickens, live 11c; dressed, 13c.

Ducks—15c; geese, 12½@14c.

Yearling lambs, 8@9c; spring lambs, 9@10c; sheep, 5@7c.

Cow Beef—5@7c.

Heifers—7@9c.

Rabbits—Dozen, $1.75.

Toledo Live Stock

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Jan. 23.—Hog receipts were light and the market ruled stronger. Other lines were steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.25@6.30; good mediums, $6.20@6.25; heavy Yorkers, $6.15@6.20; light Yorkers, $5.50@6.00; good pigs, $5.25@5.75; bulk of sales, $6.20@6.25; good mixed, $6.20@6.25; roughs and stags, $4.50@5.50.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1250 lbs. and up, $7.50@8.00; good to choice, $6.50@7.50; good fat, 1050@1200 lbs., $6.00@6.50; fair to good, 900@1100 lbs., $5.75@6.25; common and light steers, $4.50@5.25; choice fat cows, $4.50@5.00; fair to good cows, $4.00@4.50; common cows, $3.00@3.50; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.00; prime export bulls, $5.00@5.50; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bologna, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.50@4.25; choice fat heifers, $5.25@6.50; fair to good heifers, $4.50@5.25; common and light heifers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.00; stockers, good to choice, $4.25@4.50; stockers, common to fair, $3.50@4.25; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $4.00@4.25; good to choice mixed, $3.00@3.50; fair to good, $2.50@3.00; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; lambs, choice, $6.25@6.60; fair to good, $5.00@6.00; culls, $3.50@4.50; yearlings, common to fair, $3.50@4.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $10.00@10.25; fair to good, $8.00@9.50; common to light, $7.00@8.00; heavy and feed, $4.00@6.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market weak to 10c lower; beeves, $4.80@8.40; Texas steers, $4.40@6.40; western steers, $4.80@7.25; stockers and feeders, $3.75@6.00; cows and heifers, $2.25@6.60; calves, $6.00@9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; market slow; light, $5.55@6.10; mixed, $5.80@6.25; heavy, $5.85@6.30; rough, $5.85@6.00; pigs, $4.50@5.50; bulk of sales, $6.00@6.20. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market steady to strong; native, $3.25@4.70; western, $3.60@4.75; yearlings, $4.90@5.85; lambs, native, $4.50@6.80; western, $5.00@6.80.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 500. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; heavy yorkers, $6.25; light yorkers, $5.75; pigs, $5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; top sheep, $4.50; top lambs, $6.60. Calves—Receipts, 125; top, $9.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Jan. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market dull. Veal calves—Receipts, 260; market steady; good to choice, $9.50@10.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800; lambs, 25c lower; choice spring lambs, $6.25@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market 5c higher; extreme heavies, $6.20; mediums, $6.25; yorkers, $6.25; light yorkers, $6.25; pigs, $5.60; roughs, $5.40; stags, $4.50.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Hogs—yorkers, $5.75@6.20.

Cotton.

New York, Jan. 23.—Cotton futures opened steady; Jan., 9.18c bid; Feb., 9.23c; March, 9.35c; April, 9.38c bid; May, 9.50c; June, 9.54c bid; July, 9.61c; Aug., 9.62c bid; Sept., 9.70c; Oct., 9.75c; Nov., 9.80c; Dec., 9.84c bid.

New York, Jan. 23.—The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 2@5 points on ascattered covering and a little fresh buying inspired by the census report showing about 14,510,000 bales ginned to January 16. Larger figures had evidently been expected, but buying on the comparatively small returns was checked by rather easier cables, reports that there had been renewal of labor trouble in Lancashire, and less optimistic reports from the New England strike center, with the market later in the morning easing off several points from the best under realizing. Trading was quiet enough to suggest a disposition to wait further developments in the south.

The market continued very quiet late in the forenoon with prices ruling about unchanged to 2 points higher. Very few orders appeared to be coming in from the south, and the large operators who have recently been active appeared to be taking little interest in the market for the time being.

Spot, quiet; middling uplands, 9.50c nominal.

Estimated receipts at the ports today 57,000, against 48,336 last week, and 30,907 last year. For the week 300,000, against 283,791 last week, and 218,777 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans 6,054, against 7,176 last year; at Galveston 28,265, against 12,363 last year and at Houston, 22,121, against 6,909 last year.

"GO SLOW," WALL ST. SLOGAN

Clews Says Presidential Year Curbs Activities.

New York, Jan. 22.—Improvement in one respect at least is observable in the financial district. There is a visible lessening of apprehension, says Henry Clews. There is no longer any fear about over-extension or over-speculation. In all of these respects there has been marked contraction and conservation for a long period. Not for many months has the general financial and business situation been so sound and free of disorder as today. All along the line the policy has been "go slow." The result has been highly beneficial. We are still going slow, and that fact leaves traces of hesitation and fear among the naturally timid; also, among those who usually look upon surface conditions. There are now, however, no substantial causes for uncertainty except those of a political nature. This is a presidential year, and we have acquired the deadening habit of timidity at all such periods. On the stock exchange there has been a quiet but somewhat better undertone. The most favorable event of the week was the placing of important new issues with more success than at one time anticipated. During the first two weeks of January there were fewer new flotations than expected, mainly for the reason that conditions were not considered entirely favorable by bankers. It has been manifested in these advices that capital was largely holding back for better terms, and that if lower prices or better rates of interest were granted capital would be forthcoming more freely. This has proved to be the case by the readiness with which certain issues paying 5 per cent were absorbed. The same arcument applies also with more or less force to stocks. Dividends are generally being well maintained and there are no further apprehensions of their curtailment excepting possibly in a few instances.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Butter, easier; creameries, 29@36c; dairies, 25@33c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 1,670 cases; at mark, cases included, 19@28c; ordinary firsts, 27@29c; firsts, 31½@32c. Cheese, steady; daisies, 16½@17c; twins, 16@16½c; young Americas, 16¾@17c; long horns, 16¾@17c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 100 cars; Wisconsin, 95c@$1.00; Michigan and Minnesota, 98c@$1.00. Poultry, firm; turkeys, live 13c; dressed, 18½c; chickens, live 11½c, dressed 12c; springs, live 11½c. Veal, easy at 7@10c.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 23.—Butter, steadier; receipts 10,405; creamery special, 38c; extras, 37c; first, 34½@36¼c; creamery held, specials, 37½c; state dairy tubs, finest, 36½@37½c; factory current make, first, 25½c; seconds, 24½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22¼@24c; packing stock, No. 3, 21@22½c. Cheese, firm; receipts 2,006; state whole milk, fall and earlier, average fancy, 14¾c. Eggs, steady; receipts 4,848. All other grades of butter, cheese and eggs unchanged from Monday's prices.

Flour, firm and higher, spring patents, $5.20@5.40; winter straights, $4.20@4.30; Kansas straights, $4.65@4.75. Wheat—Further weakness abroad, together with continued big northwest receipts, induced liquidation in wheat this morning and a drop of ¼c in prices; May, $1.04⅜@1.05. Pork, steady. Beef, steady. Lard, easier; middle west, $9.10@9.20. Raw sugar, steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 4.35c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.45c; molasses, 89 test, 3.70c; refined steady. Petroleum, firm; refined, barrels, $7.85. Molasses, steady. Hay, quiet. Hides, steady. Leather, firm. Poultry, dressed, quiet and easier; western chickens, 13½@19c; fowls, 13½@16½c; turkeys, 12@21c.

German Concentration.

Sprinfield Republican.

Mr. Edison is quoted as being most impressed during his foreign travels by what he saw in Germany. "When a German," he picturesquely says, "sells $100 worth of goods they weigh about 30 pounds. When a Frenchman sells $100 worth they weigh about 400 pounds. When an Englishman sells $100 worth, they weigh half a ton." Presumably he speaks in round numbers, and very likely his generalization is based on impressions rather than statistics, yet it expresses a notable truth. What Germany is selling to the world is skill—the minimum of raw material in the most concentrated and valuable shape. And what is America selling? It is a pity he did not go on to give the weight of $100 worth of our exports.

Buttons on Coats.

Chicago Journal.

We are shocked every now and then at some fearful outburst of savagery, forgetting that but yesterday our ancestors were cannibals, drinking each other's blood. The origin of the two buttons on the backs of our coats recalls the days of chivalry when every gentleman wore his sword. But how about the buttons on the coat sleeves at the wrist? They were first worn in front of the sleeves, and were placed on uniforms to prevent soldiers from wiping their noses on their wrists. Civilization has scarcely taken two steps from savagery.

Irish Peers.

London Truth.

The number of peers who enjoy any popularity in Ieland is very small, although personally many are qualified to attract it. But the Irish masses know the history of their own country better than the classes know it. They have long memories, and know by tradition what Lecky states with authority, that "the majority of Irish titles are historically connected with memories, not of honor, but of shame." A "Union" peer stands very much in the same category as a "Cromwellian" landholder in the eyes of those who hold so tenaciously to the "old stock."

A Gigantic Bridge.

Despite the many tunnels that now connect Manhattan Island with the adjacent shores, the building of bridges has not ceased. What is described as the world's heaviest bridge is now under construction across Hell Gate, from Long Island to the Bronx. One hundred thousand tons of steel will be required in building it, and it will have an arch 3,000 feet long, which will rise 300 feet above the water.

Famine in Boxes.

Louisiana is suffering from a box famine. A correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat complains that thousands of boxes of oranges ready for shipment are waiting for boxes, while the box manufacturers say that they have more orders than they can fill. A corner in boxes is rumored.

Egypt and Cigarets.

Egypt has but one manufacturing industry, speaking largely—the making of cigarettes. Cairo is the center of this industry, the leading firms having factories there which employ thousands of hands the year round. The tobacco used is imported mostly from Turkey and Greece. Aside from the enormous home consumption. Egyptian cigarettes are exported to the value of almost $2,000,000 yearly.

Safe Investments and Sure Returns

¶ Bankers and financiers invest their money in high-grade Stocks and Bonds. Their money is safe and earns big dividends.

¶ You can buy securities at exactly the same price as your banker; invest as much or as little as you like; pay in monthly installments if you desire, and be protected.

¶ Let us explain to you what securities are the best and why.

Shoemaker & Co. BANKERS & BROKERS

235 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, O.

WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST LIGHT?

HERE IT IS!

Bright, powerful, economical, odorless, smokeless. Every one guaranteed. The burner to READ, WRITE and WORK by. Indispensable in your home. If your dealer hasn't got them send his name and address and your name and address and we will mail as many as you want at 25c each. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

THE STEEL MANTLE LIGHT CO.

239 Huron Street, Toledo, O.

CUMMINS' ENTRY A COMPLICATION

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, Progressive Republican, today announced his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination in a statement in which he says that if the Republicans of Iowa believe him a fit man to urge before the Chicago convention, he will accept their decision.

Complicates Situation.

The entrance of Mr. Cummins into the presidential fight materially complicates the Republican situation. President Taft now is openly opposed for the nomination by Senators La Follette of Wisconsin, and Cummins, both progressives, while still other progressives are urging the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

The announcement by Senator Cummins had been expected for several days. Coming today in connection with the report from Denver that Gifford Pinchot was taking the initiative in a movement for a conference of progressive Republicans to decide upon one candidate to oppose President Taft, it started a riot of political speculation which eclipsed the ordinary activities of the government.

Senator Cummins' statement follows:

Cummins' Statement.

"So much has been published in the newspapers, so much written and said to me concerning the presidential matter, that I feel it my duty to make the Republicans of Iowa a plain statement upon the subject.

"Immediately upon my return from the last session of congress I gave out through the press my opinion with respect to the presidency. That opinion remains unaltered.

"The situation, however, has materially changed and it now seems probable that more than two candidates for nomination will be seriously considered by the national convention.

"Under these conditions if the Republicans of Iowa believe that I am a fit man to be presented to the national convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination and desire to so present me, I will appreciate and accept their confidence as a most gratifying evidence of their continued faith in my purpose to serve, as best I can, the general welfare of the people.

ALBERT B. CUMMINS."

LATIN-AMERICA'S TRADE CONDITIONS AS YEAR OPENS

In the perfection of the methods of the American manufacturer lies the explanation of the great increase in the volume of trade between the United States and Latin America, says Thomas A. Eddy, vice president of American Trading Co. The question of American banking facilities has made but little difference, because ample banking accommodations are afforded through the South American countries by English and German and French banks, which have branches in each of those countries as well as here. Of course, patriotically, we might like to see American bankers conduct this business, but the increasing volume of the commerce between the United States and the nations south is not waiting upon the accomplishment of such patriotic wishes.

The real drawback to the increase which would otherwise be inevitable is the tariff, which tends to keep out products with which South Americans would be disposed to trade for more of our goods. The basis of banking is the exchange of commodities, and when South America can exchange goods with other countries, she will not pay gold instead.

There is ample transportation for the business that now exists, and the facilities have been keeping pace with the growth of the commerce. Between the United States and Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile there are now 16 lines of steamships. Speaking roundly—that is, not by the book—probably a steamer leaves our country for some South American port every day of the year. Perhaps 40 per cent of these vessels return directly to United States ports. The remainder of them take cargoes to Europe from South America, and then bring European cargoes here, thus making a triangular affair of it in order to show the availabl eprofit. Of course, to make the triangular operation unnecessary by swelling the volume of mutual direct exchange of commodities, which would stimulate our exportations, the shortest way would be to force down the tariff to a point where the rate upon each specific article would be the reasonable, logical rate.

American manufacturers who have been going along slowly, awaiting decided revival of business at home have been marking time, and consequently have been paying more and more attention to export trade. With this increased trade methods have been overhauled carefully, and owing to the examination of complaints, there is no longer real criticism of the American exporter for not packing goods as wished by th ecustomer. There has been an improvement all the time, until now it might be said that the percentage of bad packing is intimately related to the percentage of new exporters. Manufacturers new to the export business are poor packers until they are compeleld to change in order to get along.

So far as the east coast of South America is concerned, the day

FAMINE AND DREAD FELT IN CHINA AND THRONE WAVERS

Edict of Abdication Delayed to Prevent Reactionary Uprising—Nobles Are Bent on Ruin.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—According to a cable dispatch from Peking to the Chicago Daily Mail, the abdication of the Manchu dynasty is an accomplished fact, and the delay in issuing the edict already drawn up is solely to prevent an uprising by the reactionary wing of the imperial family, headed by Prince Kung. Tien Tsin will be the temporary capital of China.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen announced yesterday that he was willing to withdraw from the presidency of the republic in favor of Yuan-Shi-Kai, according to a cablegram received here. He would step aside immediately after the abdication.

MANCHUS BENT ON RUINING THE EMPIRE

Nanking, Jan. 20.—The foremost of the Republicans here declared today their belief that the Manchus and the younger imperial princes are determined to bring China to ruin and dismemberment as a final despairing act.

Few persons now refuse to recognize the hopelessness of the Manchu struggle. Yuan Shi Kai is practically held a prisoner in Peking and poses as a champion of the Manchus in order to save his own life.

A few days ago a complete agreement was reached between Yuan and Tang and President Sun Yat Sen and Wu Ting Fang, the minister of justice in the provisional cabinet, whereby the Manchus accepted the liberal terms offered and Yuan Shi Kai and President Sun mutually agreed to a dual government in the north and south, headed respectively by Yuan and President Sun, the signers guaranteeing to administer affairs conjointly until the form of a permanent government is decided upon by the National convention.

This agreement was actually drafted and initialled, when Yuan, on behalf of the Manchus, sought to amend it. This alarmed the Republicans and they broke off negotiations.

PRESIDENT TELLS OF OATH TO OUST MANCHUS

Nanking, China, Jan. 19.—The Republican government today sent an appeal to the powers for recognition.

This took the form of a circular which was sent to Washington, Tokio, London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg and was signed by Wang Chung-Wei, the foreign minister of the Republican cabinet.

The terms of the circular are as follows:

"The Manchu government having entered into negotiation with the republic of China for the purpose of abdicating its entire sovereign rights, powers and privileges we fervently pray for recognition in order to avoid a disastrous interregnum.

(Signed) "Wang Chung-Wei,
"Foreign Minister."

The ultimatum, according to the Republican leaders, is the last word of the Republicans.

President Sun Yat Sen said today to the Associated Press:

Oath to Oust Manchus.

"I have taken an oath to oust the Manchu rulers and restore peace to the country before resigning. I have taken an oath to establish a republic in China and if I consented to the proposition laid down by Yuan I should be foresworn.

"I am convinced that a republic is not only practicable, but that it would be the best thing for China.

"China cannot permit outsiders to dictate her form of government. This republic is now an established fact. Nothing can swerve me from what I consider my duty to my fellow countrymen.

"Undoubtedly the best thought of China unanimously supports the republic. There is no question of north and south. I am firmly convinced that the people of 18 provinces are in favor of a republic.

"We are confident of the righteousness of our cause and of the superiority of our military strength. If Yuan-Shi-Kai persists in obstructing, our armies will be ordered to march northward."

President Sun Yat Sen declared that entire harmony exists within the ranks of the Republicans.

Republican Demands.

Demands, which were telegraphed today to Premier Yuan-Shi-Kai at Peking, are very drastic, and substantially as follows:

1—The abdication of the throne and the surrender of the sovereign powers are demanded.

2—No Manchu may participate in the provisional government of China.

3—The capital of the provisional government cannot be established at Peking.

4—Premier Yuan-Shi-Kai cannot participate in the provisional government of China until the republic has been recognized by the foreign powers and the country has been restored to peace and harmony.

U. S. TROOPS ARRIVE TO GUARD PEKING ROAD

Peking, China, Jan. 19.—The Fifteenth regiment of United States infantry, which is to act as a guard for the protection of a section of the railroad from Peking to the coast, arrived at Chin Wang Tao today on board the transport Logan. Captain J. H. Reeves, military attache of the United States legation, was on the quay waiting to greet the troops as they disembarked.

RAIL CHIEFS ARE KILLED IN WRECK

J. T. Harahan and Vice President Melcher Die Near Centralia, Ill.

Centralia, Ill., Jan. 22.—James T. Harahan, Sr., former president of the Illinois Central; Frank O. Melcher, second vice president of the Rock Island; E. B. Peirce, general solicitor of the Rock Island, and Eldridge E. Wright, son of Luke E. Wright, former secretary of war, were killed in collisions of two Illinois Central trains at Kinmundy, Ill., about 20 miles from here, early today.

Four in Car Escape.

Four occupants of the private car escaped death or injury. These are Byron B. Curry, private secretary of Vice President Melcher; Thomas B. Busbee, attorney for the Rock Island for the states of Arkansas and Louisiana, and two negro porters.

Engineer Robert Stuart and Vert, fireman of the limited were the two trainmen injured. Both are from Champaign and were taken to their homes. Stuart was cut and bruised and Vert's leg was broken.

The bodies of the dead were taken through here this morning to Chicago.

The cause of the wreck is ascribed to scarcity of water along the road. A special order makes it necessary for all trains to take water at Kinmundy, and a freight train which took water before the express held the express longer than usual.

The Crew Forgot.

Stuart and Vert were a freight crew lately put on a passenger train. It is believed they forgot about the order for all trains to take water. The flagman on No. 25 did not have time to flag the limited.

Harahan, Melcher, Peirce and Wright were asleep in their state rooms aboard Mr. Melcher's private car, which was attached to the rear train of No. 25.

The engine of the heavy limited ploughed straight through Mr. Melcher's car and jammed into a Pullman coach directly ahead before it came to a stop. The terrific impact of the collision drove brake-locked train No. 25 200 feet down the right of way.

$200,000,000 FOR ICE CREAM

Chicago, Jan. 19.—More than 140,000,000 gallons of ice cream were eaten in the United States last year, for which consumers paid nearly $200,000,000, according to statistics presented to the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, now in session in this city.

Three hundred members out of a total of 700 are in attendance at the convention.

TAFT HEARS HOW TRUST GETS RICH

Commissioner of Corporations Reports to President on Steel Trade.

Unreasonable profits have been made on lake ore.

Excessive earnings flow into the United States Steel corporation's treasury from its ore transportation facilities.

Segregation of the ore railroads from the steel corporation is suggested by these earnings.

Rails which cost the United States Steel corporation $16.67 to manufacture are sold for $28. The "book cost" of these rails—that is, inclusive of intercompany profits—is $21.53.

Price of Lake Superior ore during the greater part of the period from 1902 to 1906 has been established by agreement.

Integration of the steel industry with respect to transportation thus far, instead of working to the advantage of the public, has inured to the benefit of the steel corporation.

Washington, Jan. 23.—How United States Steel makes its millions annually was revealed last night.

The secret of its vast earnings lies in the profits of the intercompanies.

The United States Steel corporation sells a ton of heavy standard Bessemer rails for $28. It costs the corporation $16.67 to make this ton. However, the books of the corporation show that it costs $21.53 to manufacture this same ton of rails. The difference of $4.83 is "book cost." That is, it represents profits made by companies which belong to the corporation. One-half of the "book cost" is transportation profit.

These secrets of the steel trade were made public here last night in a report received by President Taft from Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations. It is called "a preliminary report on the cost of production in the steel industry."

The Points.

Three principal points are made in the report. The first is that unreasonable profits are made on iron ore of the lake region. The second is that excessive earnings flow into the treasury of the United States Steel corporation from its ore transportation facilities. These excessive earnings suggest the necessity, from the standpoint of public policy, of segregating the ore railroads from the giant corporation. The third point made by the commissioner is that large intercompany profits are made by the consolidated ore, iron and steel companies.

The report was sent to the house committee on ways and means for consideration in connection with the proposed revision of the steel tariff schedule, upon which the Democrats will caucus today.

"The prices of lake ore," the report declares, "have been kept for many years at an unreasonably high level compared with the cost of production and the cost of investment in the producing ore properties."

Ore and Railroads.

In connection with the alleged excessive profits realized by the steel corporation from its ore railroads, Commissioner Smith says the control of public agencies of transportation carries with it such possibilities of abuse that the question is raised "whether the public interest in this industry does not require a segregation of the ore railroads from the steel corporation."

The report is based upon an investigation of two-thirds of the country's production of iron and steel from 1902 to 1906, inclusive. Limited data for 1902 to 1910, Mr. Smith adds, make it clear that these five-year figures substantially represent present conditions.

In so far as the steel corporation "enjoys monopolistic power," the report states, "it lies chiefly in its holdings of ore and its railroad transportation facilities." This company, the report declares, has acquired unduly large ore reserves, holding at the close of 1910 at least 50 years' supply at the present rate of consumption, exclusive of the Great Northern ore properties, the lease of which has been canceled effective January 1, 1915. It is estimated that the corporation has fully 1,200,000,000 tons of other ore in the lake region.

The average cost of lake ore, generally, delivered at lower lake ports from 1902 to 1905, was $2.64 per ton. The average transfer profit on ore was 66 cents per ton. This is regarded by the commissioner as excessive, representing in his judgment from 10 to 15 per cent on the investment, "with the presumption in favor of the higher rate," and including earnings on the large ore reserves which are entirely inactive at this time.

NO ABDICATION IN CHINA

Manchus Change Tactics and Propose to Fight.

London, Jan. 23.—The affairs of state at Peking are now in the undisputed possession of the Manchu reactionaries and Yuan Shi Kai has abandoned his task, according to advices received by the American consul at Tien Tsin and reported from that city today by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. The dispatch adds:

"The situation in Peking has undergone an extraordinary change. The imperial family has reversed its policy and abandoned all thought of abdication. Yuan Shi Kai has stepped aside, and the whole control is in the hands of General Yin Tchang, who was credited a few days ago with recommending a general massacre of the Chinese by the Manchus.

"Yin Tchang assumes an attitude of firmness toward the revolutionary leaders and is said to be preparing to resume hostilities. It is reported that all negotiations which have been going on with a view to abdication have been summarily broken off."

Elasticity of the Skull.

Fortunately the human skull, although composed of bones, is elastic—much more so than one would think. The average male adult skull, in fact, is so elastic that it may be compressed laterally in diameter by a blow or pressure applied at the center of the area at right angles to the surface at that point by 1½ centimeters, or about six-tenths of an inch, recovering its original diameter and form without breakage.

CONNAUGHTS IN GOTHAM FOR VISIT

Comment Upon Supposed Slight Results in Change of Royalty's Plans.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Duke of Connaught will make a flying visit to Washington and pay his respects to President Taft, it was learned here today. His original plans did not include a call upon the President, which fact provoked considerable comment.

The Duke of Connaught will be received by President Taft at the White House Thursday afternoon at five o'clock. He will be accompanied to the executive mansion by the British Ambassador James Bryce. A dinner in honor of the duke will be given by Ambassador Bryce Thursday evening.

New York, Jan. 22.—The Duke of Connaught, uncle of King George of England, the Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, Princess Patricia, and their suite reached here from Ottawa today for a social visit of four days in New York city. The vice regal party are the guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. The visit of the governor general of Canada and his party marks the first call of royalty in this country since the visit nearly ten years ago of Prince Henry of Prussia. The Duke of Connaught and Ambassador Reid have let it become known that the visit is a purely personal one, and there is nothing official or even semi-official about it.

The journey of the vice-regal party was made on two special cars, the Cornwall and the York, and was made without incident. The governor general and family were welcomed at the Grand Central station by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid, after which the party motored to the home of Mr. Reid on Madison avenue.

The train bearing the royal visitors was run in the station ten minutes earlier than the time of the scheduled arrival, thereby permitting the Duke and his party to escape the American interviewer.

Gets in Unobserved.

Princess Patricia was the first to alight from the train and escorted on either side by Col. Lowther, military secretary to the duke, and another gentleman of the party, with a lady-in-waiting, they hurried unnoticed to a taxicab on 42d street and were whirled away to the Reid house. A minute or so later the Duchess of Connaught with a member of her party and two railroad officials stepped from the train and went to a taxicab in front of the station. In the meantime the Duke of Connaught stepped from the other side of the private cars and escorted by Ambassador Reid, walked unobserved to an obscure entrance leading to Madison avenue, where they took an automobile for the ambassador's house.

Col. Lowther said that the visit of his royal highness was without political significance and was simply social in character and that the governor general had no idea what will be done in the way of entertaining. The colonel remarked that the Duke had long ago promised Ambassador Reid that he would be his guest in New York as soon as his government engagements permitted. He added that the return to Ottawa would be made next Thursday afternoon.

The first of the social engagements for the Duke of Connaught and his party was a luncheon at noon today at the home of Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, following which a sightseeing tour of the city in automobiles may be taken. Tonight there will be a dinner at the Reid house, at which Cardinal Farley, Bishop and Mrs. David H. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, Major General and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant and others are invited. A musicale will follow the dinner.

DIVORCE MEANS TRANSITION

Is a Symptom of America's Disease of Restlessness.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 23.—Divorce in the United States is increasing at a rate three times faster than the increase in population, according to statistics gathered by Prof. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard. Prof. Peabody explains thus:

"The divorce evil is a sign, not of decadence, but of transition, the cost of progress paid in the emergence of a more stable social order. It is a symptom rather than a disease. This symptom is caused primarily by the social disease of restlessness, the excitation of the nerves of motion; the condition which may be described as Americanitis.

"This disease in family life takes the form of rebellion, migratoriness and change."

BUTTER PRICES MAY CUT TAX ON OLEOMARGARINE

Washington, Jan. 23—The extraordinary rise in the price of butter and the evidence of its manipulation by the storage brokers may result in immediate national legislation cheapening the price of oleomargarine.

The house subcommittee of which Representative Lever of South Carolina is chairman agreed today upon a tentative bill equalizing the tax on butterine at 1 cent a pound and providing for its sale in sealed original packages, stamped like boxes of cigars.

This bill will be reported to the committee on agriculture at once, and probably will be recommended for passage without dissent. The Democratic leaders in the house have decided to give the bill a clear way as soon as it can be brought up for consideration.

The dairy interests are opposed to any legislation regarding the 10 cents a pound tax on artificially colored oleo. But the house leaders believe this opposition will be appeased by the proposed increase of the three-quarters of a cent a pound tax on uncolored oleo and the provision for marketing it in sealed and plainly marked packages, thereby preventing its fraudulent sale as butter.

The bill also provides for the change of the name of the article to margarine. The reduction of the tax on artificially colored oleo will increase its use and make it cheaper, while the effect, it is believed, will be a blow at the high price of butter.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE IS 80

New York, Jan. 24.—Joseph H. Choate, the eminent New York lawyer and former American ambassador to England, was 80 years old today and the occasion was marked by the receipt of a number of congratulatory messages from friends on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Choate is a native of Salem, Mass., but has been a resident of New York since shortly after his graduation from Harvard in 1852.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, Jan. 15.—Senate—Senator Bryan gave notice that next Monday he will speak on the subject of pensions. By a vote of 58 to 8, in executive session, the senate decided to consider the general arbitration treaties in open session. Senator Lorimer continued his defense before the investigating committee, and had a sharp interchange of words with Senator Kern over political ethics. The pension committee considered without action the Sherwood and other general pension bills.

House—The interstate commerce committee held a hearing on Panama canal tolls. The "sugar trust" committee heard further testimony from the beet sugar farmers. The rules committee gave a hearing on the proposed investigation of the so-called money, shipping and harvester trusts. Secretary of State Knox discussed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill before the foreign affairs committee. Representative Johnson, of Kentucky, apologized on the floor of the house for his wordy altercation with Representative Madden, of Illinois, in the house Saturday. The Democrats voted against motions made by Minority Leader Mann to discharge committees of the house from further consideration of the Madden physical valuation bill and other measures.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.—Senate—Senator Rayner addressed the senate on the arbitration treaties. Senator Gallinger decided not to press for a vote on the election of a president pro tempore of the senate, thus foreshadowing a protracted delay. A resolution was agreed to directing the committee on foreign relations to report by what authority American troops were to be sent to China. Senator Smoot reported a comprehensive revision of the public printing laws. Senator Lorimer continued his testimony under cross-examination, before the investigating committee. The interstate commerce committee resumed its hearings on the trust question. Bills were introduced granting pensions of $150 a month to the widows of Rear Admirals Schley and Evans.

House—The house met at noon and resumed consideration of the District appropriation bill. The rules committee heard representatives and others regarding the money and shipping "trusts." Additional water power privileges at Niagara Falls advocated by Buffalo, Detroit and other interests before the committee on foreign affairs. Representative Sherley before the committee on interstate commerce urged his bill against patent medicines claiming fraudulent curative properties. Erban A. Walters, of Denver, before civil service reform committee, charged that $1,000,000 had been expended illegally for postal service in nonstandard railway mail cars. Chairman Hardwick announced that the sugar committee hereafter will bar testimony on tariff and beet sugar conditions. The judiciary committee offered a favorable report on the Henry resolution to change inauguration day.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.—Senate—Senator Borah criticised the administration of the interior department in a speech on public lands. Bishop Rowe, of Alaska, before the territories committee recommended a public health commission in Alaska. The contingent committee will report against the Culberson resolution for an inquiry into campaign contributions for the elections of 1904 and 1908.

House—A Weymouth, Mass., bridge bill was considered for nearly four hours. An investigation of the International Harvester Co. was urged by witnesses before the committee on rules. Secretary of the Navy Meyer, before the committee on interstate commerce, advanced government construction of 22 supply vessels for the Panama canal. The civil service committee heard advocates of the old age pension plan for government employes. Representative Sulzer, of New York, drafted bills for American embassy buildings at Mexico City, Berne, Tokyo and Hankow. The labor committee approved a bill to create a children's bureau in the department of commerce and labor.

Thursday, Jan. 18.—Senate—Senator McCumber addressed the senate in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaties transmitted by the President. Senator Heyburn attacked Samuel Gompers, questioning his citizenship and his right to submit a petition to the senate. The subcommittee on elections unanimously agreed to report that charges of corruption and bribery against Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, have not been proved. The international salvage treaty was ratified. The Lorimer senatorial investigation was adjourned until Monday.

House—The house met at noon and resumed consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The rules committee renewed its inquiry into the International Harvester Co. and the shipping combines. The interstate commerce committee heard pleas for free tolls for American ships through the Panama canal. The military committee agreed to the Hay bill, providing for a partial reorganization of the army. The Henry resolution, which provides for changing inauguration day from March 4 to the last Thursday in April, was formally reported to the house. Secretary MacVeagh urged an appropriation for printing more currency paper to meet the shortage of small bills and provide "clean money." Samuel Gompers discussed injunction legislation before the judiciary committee. The railroad securities commission plan for publicity of corporation issues was embodied in a bill introduced by Representative Harrison, of New York.

Friday Jan. 19.—Senate—Not in session.

House—Andrew Carnegie's voucher of $28.70 for testifying before steel committee held up because notary's seal was omitted. Foreign affairs committee deferred action on International protection of seals because of differences of opinion. War department expenditures' committee favorably reported Cox bill, calling for a report on the cost of Philippine occupation.

Saturday, Jan. 20.—Senate—Not in session.

House—The afternoon was devoted to the District appropriation bill. When the house adjourned at 5 o'clock 66 pages of the bill had been completed.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COUNCIL

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 23.—The Sunday School Council of the United States and Canada, comprising the secretaries, editors, publishers and representatives of boards of the Sunday school organizations of the two countries, began its second annual meeting in Toronto today.

MISSOURIANS ARE FOR ROOSEVELT

St. Louis City Committee Declares for Colonel for President.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ROOSEVELT SITUATION.

State Republican leader in Missouri finds by investigation that Roosevelt is as strong in west as in 1904. Says colonel would get all delegations west of the Mississippi. Says he certainly will be nominated and on first ballot.

St. Louis Republican city committee endorses Roosevelt.

Gov. Glasscock, of W. Va., issues statement declaring state is almost solid for Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's name will be put on Oregon primary ballot.

Poll in Portland finds colonel far in lead.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19.—By a vote of 15 to 10 the Republican city committee of St. Louis last night indorsed Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican nomination for President. A state wide movement in the interest of Roosevelt is expected to crystallize in the indorsement of the former President.

The movement in Missouri is significnent for the reason that it was started after E. Mont Reily, of Kansas City, president of the League of Republican clubs of Missouri, had visited Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and discussed the political situation with him.

The Republican organization in the state has made vigorous efforts to hold it in line for Taft, but State Chairman Morris concedes that the sentiment is overwhelmingly for Roosevelt.

Gov. Hadley is for Roosevelt, his friends openly declare.

The resolution recited the qualities of the man and the statesman and referred to the former presidents as "the foremost citizen and greatest man of the known world," and added:

"We of the Republican city committee of St. Louis propose Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1912 and hereby earnestly pledge him our support for both the nomination and election to that high position."

All Were in Favor of Roosevelt.

Although all the committeemen were in favor of Roosevelt for the nomination, those who opposed the resolution did so on the ground that the committee should endorse no one, but should leave that step to the district convention, where, they said, the power rightly belonged.

Henry W. Kiel, former chairman of the city committee and vice president of the Republican Club league, with his faction, fought the endorsement of Roosevelt's name in the committee meeting. Kiel contended that the committee went outside of its province in endorsing presidential candidates and insisted that action should be left to the congressional committee.

Kiel stated that he was for Roosevelt, but was in favor of sending an uninstructed delegation from this state to the Republican national convention in Chicago.

FINDS ROOSEVELT HAS A TREMENDOUS FOLLOWING

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 19.—As an indication of the Roosevelt sentiment in the west, Col. John O. Yeiser, of Omaha, has just made public the following letter from E. M. Riley, of Kansas City, president of the Missouri State League of Republican clubs, in which Mr. Riley gives his ideas about Roosevelt, and also gives the results of some political polling he has taken.

"My Dear Mr. Yeiser—Noticing in the press that you are a great friend of Col. Roosevelt and naturally interested in political questions as to 1912, I desire to give you what information I have obtained from various sources the last few weeks. I have been devoting most of my time the last month to the political situation, and, while I was aware that Col. Roosevelt was strong and the majority were for him for 1912; I must say I am amazed to find the unanimity with which they are now for him.

"I have been keeping up a running correspondence through the entire west, and I find that if Col. Roosevelt were a candidate, which he is not, he would have every delegation to the national convention west of the Mississippi river and about one-third of those east. But, even as matters stand, he not being a candidate, still I cannot see how he can possibly escape being nominated.

"I have just had a reliable man under my direction make a poll of the Republicans in several of our best office buildings, and the result convinces me that the next president will either be Col. Roosevelt or a Democrat. Below I give you the result of some of these polls:

Commerce Bank building—

Roosevelt	176
Taft	31
La Follette	22

"My second question asked was, 'Would you vote for Taft or Roosevelt if nominated?' With the following result:

Won't vote for Taft if nominated	63
Won't vote for Roosevelt if nominated	none

R. A. Long Office building—

Roosevelt	121
LaFollette	26
Taft	14
Won't vote for Taft if nominated	57
Won't vote for Roosevelt if nominated	none

"I believe that Col. Roosevelt is stronger today than he was in 1904, and it is my honest opinion that, while not a candidate, he will be nominated on the first ballot, and at the election to follow he will have the most tremendous majority ever given to a presidential candidate.

WEST VIRGINIA IS FOR ROOSEVELT, GOVERNOR SAYS

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 19.—Gov. Glasscock issued a statement last night in which he declares a careful canvass of the situation has convinced him the people of the state are overwhelmingly for Theodore Roosevelt for the presidential nomination. He calls upon the people to elect delegates to the Chicago national convention who will vote for his nomination. Gov. Glasscock says in part:

"I believe it is generally understood that I have a very kindly feeling for President Taft, but a careful canvass of the situation has thoroughly convinced me an overwhelmingly majority of the Republicans of West Virginia are for Roosevelt.

"I am certain Roosevelt will not seek the nomination or work for it in any way, directly or indirectly, and I believe he would accept it if it came as the result of a popular movement."

ROOSEVELT WILL BE ON OREGON'S PRIMARY BALLOT

Portland, Ore., Jan. 19.—Roosevelt petitions in circulation in this city have already been signed by 40 per cent of the Republican registration in Multonomah county (Portland), the registration up to today being 2,400. Sufficient signatures have been received to insure the name of Roosevelt on the Republican ballot at the primary election in April.

A symposium of personal investigation taken in Portland yesterday by newspapermen of registered Republicans showed that Roosevelt supporters rank nearly two to every Taft man, while La Follette partisans were conspicuous by their absence. The figures are: Roosevelt 52, Taft 35, La Follette 5.

ROOSEVELT SAYS HE LIKES CHANGES IN PEACE TREATY

New York, Jan. 19.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt came in from Oyster Bay yesterday and repaired to his sanctum in the Outlook offices, where he performed much literary toil. At luncheon time he admitted reporters to his presence, but proved rather uncommunicative.

"I have very little to say," said the colonel. "But I will admit I have been asked my position concerning the amendments to the arbitration treaties proposed by Senator Root and Lodge.

"I want to go on record as saying that either of these amendments would make the treaties more satisfactory. I am in favor, therefore, of the Root and Lodge amendments." President Taft opposes both.

SUMMER CLIME IN NORTHERN SEA

Pacific Whaler Says Mercury Never Went Below Freezing Point.

San Francisco, Jan. 19.—Capt. Charles H. Foley, the veteran whaler, who has been facing the rigors of the Arctic regions in search of the valuable bowhead whale for 43 years, is spending a quiet winter here.

When Capt. Foley returned in command of the Whaler Karluk from the far north three months ago, he brought back whalebone, oil and rare furs valued at more than $100,000. He is part owner of the Karluk, and the season's catch of 10 whales, together with the furs, paid the company owning and outfitting the Karluk more than 75 per cent on its investment.

Capt. Foley brought back with him what he considers the strangest story every brought out of the Arctic ocean.

With the stout whaling vessel Karluk he left here April 10 last. He followed the Siberian coast line into Bering Straits and then followed the Northern Alaska coast line to Point Barrow.

He maneuvered for whale, but found none in those waters and then proceeded as far as latitude 74.

Warm in Far North.

"It was the most peculiar fact in my long experience of going to sea and penetrating into the waters of the far north," said Capt. Foley as he sat comfortably in a big easy chair surrounded by rugs and skins of Arctic animals, "that the ship's thermometer never registered below freezing, and the ocean there was as free of ice as San Francisco bay.

"I attribute this unheard of condition to strong northerly currents and to continuous southeast and southerly winds. We saw swallows and other birds never before seen that far north. North from latitude 74 north the horizon was blue, indicating that there was no ice. The whaler Jeanette was in latitude 75.46 north and reported the same conditions.

"I have always had a theory that there is undiscovered land northeast of Point Barrow, for the whale and birds instead of following the ice floes along the coast line from Point Barrow drive directly into the open sea from there. They return the same way as they leave the mainland at Point Barrow.

No Bottom to Ocean.

"Soundings have never been made northeast of Point Barrow. While we were there last summer we heard of native whalers harpooning a whale and the mammal took down 400 fathoms of line and escaped.

"We had no success until we reached Harold island, where we got 10 whales. Every time one of the big bowheads was hauled over the side of our vessel it meant $10,000 to us. We had no facilities for handling the oil and only took the head of the mammal aboard and extracted the bone."

Capt. Foley said he expected to make two more trips to the Arctic ocean, thus rounding out 45 years in whaling expeditions. He has accumulated a comfortable fortune in the hazardous trade and will retire.

Capt. Foley's wife accompanied him on two of the whaling expeditions. He is the father of Charles E. Foley, California's champion tennis player.

IN GUTTER WITH 108 DIAMONDS

Man Found Unconscious With $5,000 in Possession.

New York, Jan. 23.—With 108 unset precious stones, valued at nearly $5,000, in his possession, an unidentified man was found lying unconscious in the gutter in front of an apartment house on Twenty-seventh street. The police believe that the man was given a stupefying drug and collapsed while struggling with his assailants. Apparently the latter were frightened away before they could accomplish their intended robbery.

Sell Me Ten Minutes
I'll Pay In Dollars from my Low Price On Improved New Jewel Incubator

$6.00 50-Egg Size

An offer eclipsing anything ever before thought of. *I actually help you buy your outfit.* Get my famous, record hatching latest Improved New Jewel Incubator for only ten minutes of your time at home any evening, and paying *only part* of the regular price. Besides I give a $25.00 Poultry Course insuring you biggest profits; big book on Incubators and Brooders—thirty days trial—$5,000,000.00 guarantee back of every machine.

Now you can start raising chickens feeling sure of success. Drop me a postal and I'll show you how to convert ten minutes into hard cold dollars. You'll be surprised—delighted and agree with the thousands that this is a *real* bargain, one that goes beyond anything you ever thought could be done. Write me personally.

M. W. Savage, Pres., M. W. Savage Factories, Inc., Dept. 145, Minneapolis Minn.

125 Egg Incubator and Brooder BOTH FOR $10 If ordered together.

Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Send for it today.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 148 Racine, Wis.

VIRGINIA FARMS Along the C&O Ry.

$15.00 PER ACRE AND UP.

Choice lands for alfalfa, grain, grasses, fruits, vegetables, stock and poultry, close to big eastern markets. Free 10 acre (adjoining) tracts of land suitable for poultry, truck and fruit, only $275. 20 acres $500. Mild climate, abundant rainfall, several crops a season. Write for booklet with map and low excursion rates. Free.

K. T. CRAWLEY, Ind. Agt., Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Box I-A., W Richmond, Va.

South Carolina

Did you know that South Carolina holds the world's record for big corn yields for both man and boy?

Just north of Georgetown, Captain Duke grew 96 bushels of shell corn on one acre. This was years ago. Last year Jerry Moore grew 228 bushels of corn on one acre just northwest of Georgetown. And land in these sections is advancing fabulously.

We are opening up some of the richest land in GEORGETOWN COUNTY, South Carolina. Its great farming country—close to the great eastern markets.

Undeveloped Fertile Farm Lands
Only $25 per Acre

For truck crops and corn they have no rivals. Two brothers in a nearby county realized $10,000 net profit from 36 acres planted in radishes, then grew three more crops on the same land that year.

You work outdoors the year round—no blizzards—no droughts. The Gulf Stream tempers the climate. A single crop on 25 acres here can easily net you more than a year's labor on a quarter section in the north or west.

To secure one of the few tracts for sale will require immediate action. Write now for booklet—prices, terms and full information.

$10,000 Georgetown Farm Land and Homeseekers Co., 23 Bank of George own Bldg., GEORGETOWN, S. C.

Free to Trappers

Send us your name and address and we will send you a supply of these tags free. Put them on your furs when shipping and you are guaranteed absolutely the best prices. We are the most liberal fur house in America. SEND TODAY FOR FREE PRICE LIST. We Charge no Commission as we are Direct Buyers.

Lotz Bros. 147 Elm St. St. Louis, Mo.

LOTZ BROS. DIRECT BUYERS OF FURS ST. LOUIS MO.

Big Money For Furs

Get more for your furs, no matter where you are. We pay twice as much as home buyers and from 10 to 30% more than any other dealer anywhere. Our big, free, illustrated catalog tells why and proves it by letters from shippers in every State. Send for it today—before you forget. We'll send with it also our free Trappers' Guide, tells how to trap and care for furs. Also our free Market report. All sent free to you for asking and all different from anything you ever saw.

CORRY HIDE & FUR CO., 73 Main St., Corry, Pa.

SHE'LL WED WHEN ROOSEVELT WINS

Chicago, Jan. 23.—"And you will be married when?" inquired the admiring visitor.

"In June, if Mr. Roosevelt is nominated for the presidency," answered Miss Lillian Russell, casting a valuable smile in the direction of Alexander P. Moore, her fiance.

From which," the visitor suggested to Mr. Moore, "we may deduct that the Pittsburg Leader (Mr. Moore is its publisher) will be strongly pro-Roosevelt in this campaign?"

"You may," said Mr. Moore, returning the valuable smile with thanks.

Date Hangs on Roosevelt.

Tonight she leaves for New York and two weeks of rehearsals preparatory to the Weber and Fields' all star revival in which she will take part.

It was the same fadeless Lillian—a little fatter, perhaps, than 10 years ago, but still the best kind of testimonial to the doctrines of happiness she preaches daily. Her eyes were as clear and untroubled as a child's and they rested on the entirely unabashed Mr. Moore with constant and frank solicitude.

"Don't you think he's nice," she inquired once, and then added frankly, "I do."

"It really seems a shame," she continued, "to make the date of the marriage conditional upon Mr Roosevelt's nomination. Between us, I wouldn't do it unless I was sure he'd be nominated."

"But," some one suggested, "suppose he isn't?"

Sure He'll Be Nominated.

"I'm not supposing anything of the kind," answered Miss Russell. "However, if the impossible happens, we'll simply postpone the ceremony. I mean it."

"How long will you postpone it?"

"O, until later. Not too much later, you know, but later." She smiled brilliantly. "But what's the use of talking about a contingency that isn't going to happen? Mr. Moore's for him, and I'm for him, and I know that the American people are for him. That's enough."

Mr. Moore nodded his assent. Mr. Moore, by the way, is a big, capable looking man, and answers well to Miss Russell's description of him given when their engagement was first announced. She repeated it yesterday.

"He is a working man," she said, "and the working man is my ideal of a husband. Let the chorus girls have the millionaires. They like them. They're just crazy about them. It would be mean and unfair for any one else to try to invade the available supply."

As she talked Miss Russell began putting on her wraps, for train time was only a few minutes away.

25 Lbs. GRANULATED SUGAR $1.00

About one year ago when we first advertised sugar at 4c per pound our competitors said "it will not last a month and the price will be raised, or the Harrison system will be out of business." Now some of our competitors are out of business, and we are growing steadily. Our sugar as well as any other groceries; also clothing, furniture, jewelry and other merchandise are still at the same prices. 5 bars Ivory Soap, 19 cents. $20.00 suit of clothes $8.75, solid gold 14-kt. ladies watch $9.50, ¼-karat genuine diamond ring $14.50 and up. We can save you ½ on anything you may need at any time. No matter where you live (city or country), WRITE FOR BOOKLET. THE HARRISON SYSTEM, Dept. B, 2nd Floor Pittsburg Life Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

GOOD SEEDS
BEST IN THE WORLD

New Crop Grown at Farmer Prices. In addition a lot of extra FREE SEEDS thrown in with every order.

BIG SEED BOOK FREE

Our Grand Big Illustrated Catalog of all Farm and Garden Seeds is now ready and free to you. Write for it today. Send names and address of neighbors who buy seeds. Address

RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE
SHENANDOAH, IOWA Box 34

FRESH CABBAGE SEED

My elegant New Book of Buckbee's Famous "Full of Life" Seeds, tells all about the best varieties of Money Making Cabbage; you should have this wonderful instructive Catalogue. I will mail it WRITE TODAY FREE Mention this Paper together with a liberal sample package of BUCKBEE'S GREENBACK CABBAGE the new, early, big yielding, solid headed, long keeping, World Beating Variety.

H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford Seed Farms Farm 4 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

New Strawberries All the New Everbearers and other important varieties, Seed corn and seed potatoes; 1912 catalog free to all. Address C. N. FLANSBURGH & SON, Jackson, Mich.

$8.95 17 JEWELED ELGIN

Never before has a 17 ruby jeweled Elgin watch been offered at this price. Retailers charge $15.00 to $25.00 for them and they are worth it. It is manufactured by the Elgin Nat'l Watch Co. and stamped 17 jewels. Fitted in solid 20-silver dust proof screw case, both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. Send this advertisement to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch by express for examination. If satisfactory after examination pay express agent our bargain sale price $8.95 and express charges and it is yours. We furnish this watch in 20 year guarantee SOLID GOLD FILLED case for $11.95.

State kind wanted, Silver at $8.95 or Gold at $11.95. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 638 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

FREE TO YOU 5 TO 10 MILE RANGE SEND NO MONEY

THIS GREAT TELESCOPE 3½ FEET LONG